THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Summary of News.

Monday, 2nd November.

THE Secretary of State has formally sanctioned the commencement of the Mushkaf Valley Railway on the Bolan route to Quetta. The length will be about sixty-five miles, and the cost is estimated at 170 lakhs of rupees.

DID Balmaceda Commit suicide? The *Galignani Messenger* published the following despatch, which it states that it has received from a special correspondent in Santiago:—"The situation here between Mr. Egan, the United States Minister, and the Junta is daily becoming more acute. Demands continue to be made that he shall surrender the American refugees at present in the Legation, and the situation is intensified by a rumour which is current that the reported suicide of President Balmaceda was a myth—that, in reality, he is at the present moment safe in the American Legation, and that this fact is perfectly well known to the Junta. So far this is merely a rumour, but in many quarters it is beginning to be generally accepted as a fact, and it is feared that when the impression becomes general throughout the city serious consequences must necessarily arise."

LORD George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, in addressing a meeting at Edinburgh said that the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain would entail either anarchy in that country or its occupation by another Power. In the case of anarchy England would be obliged to re-occupy the country; which with the other alternative complications might lead to a European war.

THE weekly crop and weather report shows that prospects in Madras have greatly improved with the tolerably abundant and general rain that has fallen since the setting in of the winter monsoon. The number of persons on relief works has fallen in a week by more than a third—from 32,000 to 20,000. Except in one part of the Salem district, from which the rain perversely keeps away, there is said to be now no serious apprehension anywhere. In Burma, too, the outlook is improving. The province where matters are now most serious is Rajputana: but even at Ajmere prices are said to be falling in consequence of the large imports.

A REVIEW of the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department which appears in Saturday's *Gazette of India* shows that Rs. 19,68,580 were added to the capital expenditure during the year the total standing at the close at Rs. 5,02,41,676. The net additions to the system were 1,791 miles of line, 7,373 miles of wire and 21 miles of cable. One hundred and sixty-eight new offices have been opened during the year, bringing the number up to 3,103. Including State paid messages the receipts amounted to Rs. 68,28,855 and the working expenses to Rs. 46,88,802, showing a profit equal to 4·26 per cent. on the capital outlay. This figure represents a rather smaller rate of profit than that of the preceding years, and the falling-off is owing to the decreased receipts from foreign telegrams. The receipts from telegraphic money-order advices have steadily risen from Rs. 46,000 in 1888 to Rs. 84,000 in 1891. It is notable that the complaints registered were only three per ten thousand messages. The number of undelivered telegrams was about three per thousand.

THE review closes with the following remarks:—"During the year some excellent work was done by the department in laying field telegraph lines. The Sikkim line was maintained, as also that in the Chin country. A new line in Assam, a section of the Chin Lushai country, was laid from Jhalnacherra to Fort Aijal, a distance of 59 miles, through a most difficult and unhealthy country. The other two sections of the line through Lushai, from Dimagiri to Fort Tregear, and from Pokoko to Haka were strengthened. The working parties suffered severely from sickness. One hundred and eighty-two miles of extra wire had to be laid to connect Hussan and Abbotabad with the bases of operations at Derband and Oghi, and from those points onwards 103 miles of field wire were laid, and 15 offices opened."

Tuesday, 3rd November.

SIR Auckland Colvin will probably pay a short visit to Calcutta early in December, to see the Viceroy on various matters connected with the administration of the United Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor will then return to Allahabad, where he will remain until about Christmas, proceeding to Lucknow after a shooting trip in the neighbourhood of Moradabad.

THE Land Indebtedness Commission will conclude its labours as a collective body by April, when the various Provincial members and the Secretary will return to their ordinary duties. Sir Charles Crosthwaite as President will thereafter have the summer before him in which to compile the report containing recommendations for the consideration of the Government of India, unless his services are required in another direction.

A WRITER in the *Arena* predicts that "the day will come, though it may be long in coming, when every institution of learning will have, besides its technical teachers, its lecturers and its conductors of recitations—one man or one woman, or as many men and women as are needed, whose special province it will be to study the individual temperament, discover native tendencies, tastes, and capacities of the mind, and whose knowledge will be true wisdom in the sense that they will know not only how to ascertain, but how to supply real needs."

LADY Wenlock has set to work in a most practical way to raise funds for the Madras Branch of the National Association for providing medical aid for the women of India. As President of the Branch, she has announced her intention of holding a fancy bazaar at Madras early in January, and all good friends of the Association are invited to give assistance or suggestions. Experience has shown that such bazaars, if on a sufficiently large scale, always prove financially successful, and the Madras one should be no exception to the rule. The Southern Presidency has acquitted itself well hitherto in the matter of support to Lady Dufferin's Fund, but more money is needed in order to extend the sphere of operations. Twenty-five scholarships for the purpose of educating lady-doctors have been founded, and it is believed that the Maharaja of Travancore and other Native Princes will shortly endow more scholarships.

HERE is a very amusing example of Japanese ingenuity, says the *Hyogo News*. The electors of the Prefectural Assembly and of the Diet of a certain district of Waraken, Japan, finding that candidates for both posts are willing to give bribes, have determined to sell their votes to the highest bidders, depositing the money in a bank, and when the sum of 1,000 yen has thus been secured, to place it to the credit of the local funds for improving the place, an ingenious device which it would be impossible to find a precedent for in any country under Heaven.

A WONDERFUL flower has been discovered in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Its chief peculiarity is the habit of changing its colours during the day. In the morning it is white, when the sun is at its zenith it is red, and at night it is blue. The red, white and blue flower grows on a tree about the size of a guava tree, and only at noon does it give out any perfume.

IT would appear from the Financial Resolution for 1891-92, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* that it has been decided to sanction four extra Subordinate Judges, or one in addition to the three now temporarily employed, of whom one will be in the second grade on Rs. 800, and the other three in the third grade on Rs. 600 each per mensem. The annual cost will be Rs. 31,200. As regards additional munsifs, the Government of India have decided to sanction the full number (55), *viz*, 5 in the second grade, 10 in the third, and 40 in the fourth. The salary of the 55 officers, sanctioned by the Government of India amounts to Rs. 144,000. Final orders have since been passed regarding the improvement of the ministerial establishment of the Civil Courts recommended by Messrs. Stevens and Toynbee, and it has been decided that Rs. 5,000 will be sufficient provision to make on this account during the current year.

CAPTAIN SHAW, late Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, has been created a Commander of the Bath on his retirement.

Wednesday, 4th November.

AT Hamburg, in Germany, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At Stockholm, the longest has eighteen and-a-half hours, and the shortest five and-a-half. At St. Petersburg, the longest has nineteen, and the shortest five hours. At Finland, the longest has twenty one and-a-half hours. At Wondorbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 2nd of July, the sun not getting below the horizon during the whole time, but skimming along very close to it in north. At Spitzbergen, the longest day lasts three months and-a-half.

IT appears that some forgers of Government currency notes have taken refuge in Kabul, where they are plying their trade with great success. During the past few months a number of forged notes of small value have been sent into British territory from Afghanistan to people who have dealings in Kabul, some of them having been detected at Lahore. A few weeks ago a five-rupee note was found in the possession of a native student at Lahore, who stated he had received it from his father who was in Kabul. The matter has been reported to the Local Government.

A TECHNICAL institution is to be established in Ceylon very soon. Government has already voted a sum for the purpose, and the additional expenditure required for the exhibition galleries, it is hoped, will be subscribed locally. With this view a committee has been formed and the work will soon be accomplished. A member of the Ceylon Legislative Council who is now in England, is deputed to obtain the best working method for such an institution in Ceylon after inspecting the various establishments in England and consulting leading technologists. He is also to select a superintendent for the new establishment.

PRINCE Bismarck is flourishing, notwithstanding all the rumours to the contrary, and his exile sits lightly upon him, as will be seen by the following notes from a letter of a visitor who has just returned from a visit to Bismarck at Varain—"The Prince's health leaves nothing to be desired. On the day of my arrival he was two hours in the saddle. Next morning he invited me to a long walk through the park. During the afternoon we inspected part of his estate, the drive taking up four hours."

A WOMAN named Alicia Florence Henderson, who was arrested for cruelty to the youngest of her fourteen children, in New York, was found to be living with her fifteenth husband. She was first married on the 10th of June 1863. Her husband died a year after, and she married again. Her husbands continued to die or divorce themselves, and she continued to marry until the extraordinary number of fourteen partners of her joys and sorrows had been laid away. The longest period in which she remained married to any man was three years.

AT the instance of the Prince of Wales a scheme emanating from the Imperial Federation League for holding an Auglian festival similar in character to the Isthmian games will be considered by a representative Committee after the reassembling of Parliament.

THE rising in the Rampore Jail was a more serious affair than was at first believed. On October 25th, Major Vincent Vice-President of the Council visited the jail accompanied by two orderlies. Three prisoners were brought up for giving trouble, but instead of stating their grievances ran away when the orderlies were sent to bring them back. But the prisoners set upon the orderlies, nearly killing them when they were rescued, by Major Vincent, who was himself set upon. He managed to rescue the men and closed the gates of the jail, thus preventing the escape of the prisoners and sent for the State troops. But before their arrival the whole jail was in rebellion, the prisoners breaking off their fetters and arming themselves with the weapons of the orderlies. The mutinous prisoners refusing to surrender were fired upon when they fled to the barracks leaving one dead. An investigation was held, and five ring-leaders were tried, condemned to death and forthwith executed! Four hundred British and four hundred Native Infantry have been placed within three miles of Rampore to overawe the malcontents and maintain order. This is a most extraordinary affair that has to be carefully enquired into.

Thursday, 5th November.

A CROWDED and enthusiastic meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held the other day at Exeter Hall at which eight thousand pounds were subscribed to prevent the withdrawal of the British East Africa Company from Uganda. Altogether forty thousand pounds are required, of which thirty-two thousand are now secured.

A FURTHER rain-making experiment has been made in Cuddapah by Mr. Wolfe-Murray, the Collector, with very successful results. Neither kite nor balloon being at the time feasible, the dynamite was exploded over flat rocks on a ridge about a mile and a-half from Madonopalle, the elevation being 2,400 fee above the sea and 200 feet above the surrounding plain. Ten packages of dynamite, of ten pounds each, were fuses timed to explode at one minute intervals. Excepting one, all the fuses went off effectually, with the result that within six hours, with the sun still shining, down the rain fell in a magnificent shower such as has hardly been seen this year. It was unaccompanied by wind and there was no thunder till after the rain had passed over. The shower lasted half an hour, but before it was nearly over everything was dripping wet. Channels were running and tanks received a small supply The antecedent and subsequent weather conditions, and also the nature of the rain, prove this was dynamite rain. Outside the area over which it fell there was only the ordinary daily drizzle. Mr. Lodge, the district forest officer, photographed all the most striking incidents. The area covered by the rain produced in Cuddapah by the recent experiment is estimated at 30 square miles, over portions of which the quantity of rain is believed to have amounted to fully one inch.

PRINCE DAMRONG of Siam has been made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

EDISON, the great electrician, has so far perfected and modified his wonderful invention, the phonograph, that it can now be fixed up in an iron case like that of the sweetmeats and cigarettes, and worked by the simple process of putting a penny in the slot. In fact, an American Company has taken this latest "Automatic" up, and is working it at enormous profit. For a penny, the pedestrian can, at the corner of a street, listen to a speech of Gladstone's or to Patti's singing, or to a sonnet by Beethoven with full orchestral effect, or to the last stump oration of a popular Congressman.

THE following is an extract from General Boulanger's will and testament: "To morrow I shall be dead To-day, I emphatically declare that I have nothing to reproach myself with. Throughout my life I have done my duty, nothing but my duty. History will not deal harshly with me; but it will be severe with those who proscribed me, and who endeavoured to tarnish the honour of an honest soldier by a monstrous political judgment. It pleases me to recall here that many times I offered to give myself up as a prisoner if my judges tried me by common law, and that those who were in power refused this, being sure of my acquittal. In leaving life I have but one regret, that I have not died on a battlefield as a soldier fighting for my country. My country will allow one of its children, at the moment when he is returning to nothingness, to raise the rallying cry of all those who love our dear *Patrie Vive la France*! *Vive la Republique!* Done and written entirely by my hand at Brussels, 79, Rue Money, on 29th September, 1891, the eve of my death."

THE late King of Siam and his successor have done what they could to introduce the forms of Western civilisation in that country. Bangkok, the capital, has the electric light, tramcars, and Government offices of European architecture, and the present King has also shown himself a reformer of abuses, especially of the worst of Siamese social evils, the universality of serfdom and the prevalence of slavery. Further and much—needed reforms are expected from him. Its internal trade is chiefly in the hands of Chinamen who, with the Malays, add some millions more to the estimated population already stated. Railways are being constructed, and Europeans have been encouraged by the policy of Siamese royalty to settle at Bangkok, and to develop the external trade of Siam. The latest statistics show the value of the exports to have been in one year nearly £3,000,000 sterling, an amount which may be called considerable, and which might be very largely increased.

A CONFERENCE of Telegraph officials assembled at Umballa on Tuesday for the purpose of considering whether a further reduction in the present charges on telegrams in India cannot be made, so as to induce all communities to avail themselves of the wire as readily as is done in England and on the Continent. Since the introduction of the deferred rate, the number of messages has quadrupled, and it is probable that a further reduction would meet with still better results.

Friday, 6th November.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Indore has sanctioned a sum of nearly a lakh of rupees for the purpose of meeting the expenses to be incurred for the reception and entertainment of his Excellency the Viceroy during his visit there on the 23rd instant. Grand preparations are being made for the purpose; and ornamental gates and triumphal arches are in course of construction, while the summer residence of the Maharaja, beautifully situated on the Vomri lake, is being thoroughly repaired, as it is probable that a picnic party is to be given in honor of Lord Lansdowne at that delightful spot. The programme, however, of the Viceroy's reception is not yet ready.

MEN, women and children are still pouring into Indore from Ajmere and Jeypore, driven by distress and scarcity. They pick up any work they can get in the State as labourers and cu tivators, and try to live on their earnings. But as Indore itself is suffering from a mild famine, it may be surmised that a great majority of these immigrants are in a very bad plight for want of sufficient work. At Indore, relief-works are contemplated. A thousand men are now being daily fed at the State expense—men who would otherwise find it extremely hard to get a living in Indore just now. It is feared matters may become worse if the exodus from the famine districts of Rajputna goes on at the present rate.

MR. BAINES hopes to get all the Census tables through the press by the end of the year, including the caste and occupation series, which is a very heavy one indeed. He then proposes to work out his computations up to the beginning of March, so that by the 25th of that month or by the 1st of April, he may be in a position to take the whole with him to England. The session of the Statistical Society ends next year in July, and the Indian Census Commissioner is anxious for his returns to be discussed there by June at the latest. By that time all the Provincial reports should be completed—if, indeed, they are not ready by the end of March—and Mr. Baines can then write his own review between July and November, returning to Bombay in the latter month. As far as possible, all the ordinary arithmetical calculations connected with the Census will be done in India, where the establishment for such work is cheaper than in England and quite as efficient. The adjustment of tables, actuarial work, comparison of ages, &c., must be kept until the Commissioner can get professional advice on points which he only knows from the basis of Indian experience.

A LETTER has been addressed by the Registrar, Madras University, to the Principal of the Madras Medical College, which directs that all matriculates that join the College now will only be allowed to go up for the first L. M. and S. degree examination till the years 1893 and 1894. In the event of their failing in those years, they will be compelled, according to a rece t ruling by the Syndicate of Madras, to pass the First-in-Arts examination, then to undergo the first two years' course over again, and then to go up. This rule is looked upon unfavourably by the students of the College, and has caused much agitation and heart burning.

A CURIOUS dispute between a doctor and a barrister has been settled by a law court at Cracow. The barrister was attending to his legal duties in a crowded court, when he fainted and had to be carried out. Medical assistance was called in, but, under the care of the doctor who attended him, the patient, instead of recovering, grew worse, the upshot being that for a period of two months he was confined to his bed. At length, annoyed at this prolonged illness, the barrister sent for another doctor, who quickly cured him. When on his legs again, the barrister declined to pay the first doctor's bill on the grounds that he had not understood his case, and had consequently mismanaged it. In addition, he brought an action against the medical man, claiming two thousand florins as damages. The whole matter, it appears, was gone into by the Court, and at length the barrister was non-suited, the magistrates ruling that it only depended on him to have discovered, long before two months had expired, that the doctor attending him was ignorant of the right treatment to be adopted, and that, if he was the loser by the nonfulfilment of his professional duties, he had only himself to blame.

A CASE of *sutti* was recently disposed of at the Bankipore Criminal Sessions. A Brahmin lady of a village in Behar on the death of her husband expressed her intention to immolate herself. Several pepole endeavoured to dissuade her, and urged that the law was against her, and would not allow her to carry out her purpose; but when the funeral pyre was lighted, she threw herself into the flame. The Police promptly rescued her, but the burns she received were so serious that she died from the effects the next morning. Fourteen persons were charged with abetment of the offence, but all were acquited.

Saturday, 7th November.

Indian Engineering, under the heading, New Public Offices, Dalhousie Square Calcutta, says:—"We observe that the work on this building is making good progress, and will soon be up to girder level; the non-arrival of iron joists from England appears likely to cause delay however. It must be very disheartening to officers in charge of works to find that they are obliged to remain at a standstill for want of a more rapid and reliable way of obtaining their material from English manufacturers. Things were different a few years ago, when local firms did the needful, and no such drawbacks were felt. Mr. Tursler, the Subdivisional Officer in charge of this work, has already made his mark by the capital manner in which he carried out the Port and Shipping Office, and we are told that he has the reputation of being not only a very active, but a most painstaking man.

SAYS the *Bombay Guardian*—A singular accident in White Pigeon, Michigan, was the explosion of a dynamite factory containing twenty tons of the explosive. Sixteen men were in the building at the time, but of them not the slightest trace has been discovered. The explosion was heard and felt for fifty miles. Trees standing near the vanished factory were blown down, but none show any marks of flying bricks, which is explained that the building must have been reduced to powder, not a brick nor a stone remains to mark the site. There is a yawning cavern in the earth where formerly stood the basement of the factory, and the stones of the walls were driven 20 feet into the earth where some of them were found reduced to a fine powder by the awful shock.

WHAT an "Inch of Rain" means.—Few people can form a definite idea of what is involved in the expression, "An inch of rain." It may aid such to follow this curious calculation: An acre is equal to 6,272,640 square inches; an inch deep of water on this area will be as many cubic inches of water, at 227 to the gallon, is 22,000 gallons. This immense quantity of water will weigh 220,000 pounds, or 100 tons. One-hundredth of an inch alone is equal to one-tenth of water to the acre.

UNTIL lately cotton waste has been cleansed from the oil and re-used, the grease being considered as useless and thrown away. It has, however, been found that the oil thus destroyed can be made, after very simple treatment, to yield first-class printing ink and it has been ascertained that one ton of this waste yields about fourteen hundredweight of oil, from which ink of an improved quality and a reduced price is manufactured. The refuse cotton is placed in steam chambers, and a solution of bi-sulphate of carbon, on being pumped into these vessels, disengages the oil and grease, and after traversing several heated coppers the grease is soon converted into the varnish from which printing ink is made.

Indian Engineering writes:—"The E. I. R. and indeed nearly all the Indian Railways are behind time in their want of some perfected communication between guard, driver and passengers. Frequent attempts at outrage and robbery have reached us through the papers, which would have been utterly impossible if each carriage was fitted up with an electrical apparatus, the mere touch of which would apprize the guard wrong. The cord communication is about as useless as it is cumbersome. Mr. Winter's patent electric communication apparatus should be adopted, or something as good. By means of this apparatus, all the passenger has to do is to touch a wooden button, after breaking a thin glass convex covering which protects the pusher. No sooner is it touched than a gong is rung on the engine, and a bell in the guard's van, and the train can be stopped at once and assistance rendered. In this way escapes from police custody and the intrusion on the privacy of ladies travelling alone would be a matter of impossibility. The apparatus, too, is cheap. It is high time that attention was turned to this highly important subject."

DR. BEHN, Editor of *Broolkerung der Edre*, estimates that the population of the world is 1,480 millions, showing an increase of 46 millions since 1882. The population of Europe is 357 millions and of Asia 682 millions.

SIR EDWIN Arnold will, a London correspondent says, shortly start on his lecturing—or more appropriately his reading—tour in America, for which, rumour says, he is to receive the handsome remuneration of a hundred guineas a night.

FLOGGING is so indispensable in Russia that some inventor has perfected a machine which saves the human arm the infamous labour of blows. Under the flagellation of the machine taxes and arrears are to become speedily collectable. These latest fruits of Russian civilization catch the arm and feet, allowing the head to repose on a kind of Japanese pillow, while that portion of the body which is to be operated on is raised to a convenient position for the exec tioner.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1891-92.)

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Monday* the *9th November*, at 4-15 P. M.
Subject: Copper and Lead.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the *12th Nov.*, at 4-15 P. M.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *12th Nov.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: The Nature of Sound.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C., S. on *Friday*, the *13th Nov.* at 4-15 P. M.
Subject: Silver and Mercury.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *14th Nov.*, at 4-15 P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the *14th Nov.* at 3 P. M.
Subject: Organic Chemistry-Introductory.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 7th, 1891. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1891.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN BEHAR.

ON the afternoon of the 29th October Sir Charles Elliott formally opened the library, the building and contents of which were presented to Patna by Moulvi Khoda Bux, Khan Bahadur. In reply to an address presented on the occasion, His Honor said:—

India was passing from a stage in which education was considered to be of very little value into that stage in which it will be considered as the most important in the light of the people. In the present times they saw not only numerous institutions for carrying on instructions from the lower to the higher courses, but they would also observe that these institutions are filled to overflowing. This was particularly the case in the province of Bengal. One of the results of this had been the great difficulty in providing for the educated boys who were being yearly turned out from the colleges to make their way in life. There was a great demand on the Government, and that demand he and his predecessors, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Ashely Eden and other Lieutenant-Governors had taken the greatest pains, and the best means, to satisfy as far as they could. They had taken great care in the distribution of Government patronage for as equal a distribution as possible. Besides Government appointments, he hoped, the time was coming when they would strike out other paths for themselves; but he did not doubt that for a long time to come literature and philosophy would continue to be the subjects that would attract their minds and prevent them from trying any other employment. There was a great danger in India at present in the somewhat hurried life they lived, that the people would continue to content themselves with the first thing that came to their hands, without careful enquiry, and without shewing any desire to verify it or to spend unnumbered hours in enquiring into its source. The books in that library would be found to be very different from some of the more modern works and hastily written articles for the press, and the studying of them would have a great influence on the minds of those young men who were now preparing to go into the world; and the more the research expanded on them, the greater would be the benefit derived. He trusted that those valuable volumes would prove an heirloom and a treasure to future generations.

Another address was presented on behalf of the Mahomedan community of Patna at an evening party, in reply to which His Honor said:—

He had the greatest satisfaction in hearing the two things referred to in the address. He was very glad to see the mention made there that the standard which they had set up for themselves as ideal was the Allyghur College. He was extremely glad that in an assembly of so many distinguished gentlemen of the Mohamedan community the name of the Hon. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, K.C.S.I., had been mentioned. It had given him an opportunity of saying that since his arrival in that country up to the present moment he had never ceased to admire him. Sir Syed was one of his earliest friends, and the good opinion he then formed of his character had increased continually. He would draw their attention to the unrivalled success of that institution, and would be glad if their school became a college as well when it could be modelled on the same lines. With regard to the one request in the address regarding the requirements of the Mahomedan community as compared with their Hindu brethern, he hardly knew how to answer them, because he hardly knew how far their request extended, and how much they intended to ask. The Government was already doing something to meet this difference, as the Mohamedans had up till a few years ago been left behind in the race, and had been outstripped by their Hindu brethern; but the Government had been pleased to order that the Mohamedans should not be subjected to absolute competition with the Hindus, and that a certain number of appointments should be given to the Mahomedans if they succeeded in passing a certain standard, and if they were at the same time in other respects, by their character and attainments, worthy of those appointments. He hardly thought they could have intended asking anything which should not be granted. The first duty of the Government was to find fit and proper persons who could be relied upon for the proper performances of the duties and responsibilities of their positions, and it would be a great misfortune to the country if, in order to encourage any particular class or people, the Government were to bestow such position on any one not in every way fitted for them. He trusted there would never be any defect of the kind. It was impossible with the growth of education which the praiseworthy liberality of their leading public men was doing so much to encourage and enlarge that men of their hereditary talents and abilities should not in a very short time be able to take and occupy the highest positions in the country.

We trust that our Musulman friends will take note of this and try to earn Government appointments, instead of always hankering for favour and patronage, pure and simple. Nothing could more permanently injure their interests than easy obtaining of appointments, which others have to be denied after proper preparation. That Government also would not be doing its duty which would keep up such a policy. Sir Charles Elliott feels this keenly and sees that public service is suffering much by this sort of favouritism. It is time to initiate a new policy.

His Honor arrived at Gya on Saturday before last though he did not alight from the train before Sunday. Buddha Gya was visited in the morning and there was a reception at the Collector's Bunglow later on. At night there were the Dewali illuminations, which were much enjoyed. On Monday the Municipality presented its address of welcome and another address was presented by the Committee of Reconciliation between Hindus and Mahomedans. His Honor made a joint reply, in the course of which he said:—

He was extremely glad to find that the recent riot was not a premeditated affair, and that it did not occur with the knowledge of the leaders of society in their town, but that it was owing to the passions of the lower classes. They were fully aware—and he hardly needed to impress upon them—that a blow would have been struck to the prosperity of Gaya and the whole province, if that riot had been allowed to continue, and that possibly the town would have been bathed in bloodshed. He was extremely glad to find that the riot was nipped in the bud by the wisdom and prudence of the leading men among them. This was just what one should expect from them, and it was the heart and soul of the great principles of local Self-Government which Lord Ripon had done so much for, and which had taken such a firm root in the country. It had no more valuable and no more real development than that which was shown when the leading men of the place came to the front and took the position which their social standing, wealth, and their education justified them in taking, and put down any attempt on the part of the lower classes to create a disturbance. He, as head of the province and as representative of Government, congratulated them in having among them such men as came to the front on this occasion, and he offered his thanks to the gentlemen who distinguished themselves. He had received petitions from a small party of foolish and discontented people asserting that the reconciliation was unreal, but this he refused to believe. These petitions of a few malcontents did not carry any weight with him, and he did not intend to take any notice of them, but to treat them as they deserved to be treated. He was glad to say that he would give these malcontents no other answer, but their petitions would not be heard of again.

On the following day the offices were inspected and a visit was paid to the Vishnupada temple. At night His Honor left by special train.

Behea, Jagadispur and Domraon were visited on Wednesday. At the latter place the Maharaja, assisted by his able Dewan, Rai Jai Perkash Lal Bahadur, gave his Honor a most cordial reception and the Municipality presented an address of welcome in which matters other than Municipal were touched. His Honor in reply said:—

The hopes they entertained of what would be the policy of the Government under his administration he had no doubt would receive satisfaction among the more enlightened classes in the country, and that that policy would lead to the improvement of the people, moral and material. It was a very gratifying thing for him to find that in a Municipality like this the policy of the Government was so closely watched, and he received infinite satisfaction in believing that their mutual acquaintance would bring about a satisfactory understanding, and would be the foundation of their confidence in the wishes and endeavours of Government for their good, for the highest aspirations and the deepest wants of the country, and a confidence on his part that the principle of local Self-Government was a wise one. He noticed with surprise and pleasure the immense advantages that had been gained by them, owing chiefly to the enlightenment of the Municipal Commissioners and of the Maharaja. The Municipal Commissioners had mentioned in their address how much assistance they had received from the Maharaja in removing their wants and in effecting improvements, and he was sure that the place would soon be a very advanced one. He looked upon primary education as one of the most important things which the local Self-Government had placed in their hands to carry out. It was not so much the duty of the Municipality to assist higher education, but it was mainly their duty to see that a young boy should be able to raise himself and equip himself for the battle of life.

Buxar was reached on Thursday and the Central Jail and public offices were visited.

TOURS OF INSPECTION.

IT is impossible to speak too highly of the recent Resolution of the Government of Bengal on tours of inspection. It clearly shows that Sir Charles Elliott is determined to have efficient work in every branch of the administration. His Honor attaches the greatest importance to personal supervision and communication between the Heads of Departments and the chief Executive officers and their subordinates and to close and minute inspection by them of all branches.

With regard to the members of the Board of Revenue no precise rules have been laid down, but His Honor thinks that some system should be organized, by which those high officers should either spend a definite portion of the year on tour, or should visit a specified number of districts in the year. It would be advantageous if they were to inspect Commissioner's offices on the Revenue side, Collectorates in all branches of revenue work, distilleries and survey and settlement operations as far as they are able. One member would only be ordinarily absent from Calcutta at a time, so that urgent matters could be disposed of by the members at the Presidency. Each opium agency should be visited once a year by the member in charge of the Miscellaneous Revenue Department. We have no doubt that such inspection by the members of the Board would greatly improve the Mofussil Revenue administration and help in the execution of the orders of the Government.

All Commissioners should be on tour at for least four months in every year, and spend at least a fortnight in every district, inspecting each year every Magistrate's and Collector's office in all its branches, every subdivisional office, every registration office and dispensary at district or sub divisional head-quarters, every jail, subsidiary jail or lock up, also every settlement mentioned in the settlement report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, which is under their orders. They are enjoined to pay special attention to the working of the Court Sub-Inspector's office, the regularity of attendance of Honorary Magistrates, the disposal of criminal cases by Stipendiary Magistrates, the frequency of remands, the work of the record room, the certificate department, the land acquisition department and the tauzi department. Certain special rules have been laid down for the Commissioners of the Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Chittagong Divisions. Tours should not be confined to the cold weather, but should be made in the rains also, especially in Eastern and Central Bengal.

District Magistrates and Collectors, and Deputy Commissioners, when in charge of large districts with many subdivisions, should spend four months on tour annually; for small districts three months will suffice. They should inspect each subdivisional office twice a year, examining

especially the branches of the work mentioned above. The rest of their tour time should be devoted to making acquaintance with the chief residents in the district, and the state of administration in the Mofussil as regards roads, embankments, water communications, markets, ferries, pounds &c. They should visit each Municipality once a year and inspect the Municipal office in all its important branches. They should inspect their own offices twice a year while at head-quarters. Their tours should be made partly in the rainy season also.

Sub-divisional officers should be on tour three months in the year, looking chiefly after the Mofussil wants of the subdivision; they should inspect their own offices also twice a year in every branch. All heads of departments should be on tour for at least four months in every year. They should make themselves personally acquainted with their own staff, with the other officials with whom they or their staff come into contact, and with the chief native gentlemen of the province who may be interested in their department. No Head of Department, excepting the Conservator of Forests, should remain at Darjeeling when the Head of the Government is not there, except under special circumstances.

One of the two Deputy Inspectors General of Police should be located at Patna with charge of the Western and Northern Divisions of Bengal; the other will for the present have his head-quarters in Calcutta with charge of the Eastern and Southern portions of the Province. They should each be at least six months on tour, and should each inspect fifteen districts in the year. The Inspector General should inspect personally from ten to fifteen districts and should also visit a few other districts in company with each Deputy Inspector, in order to see how he conducts the work of inspection. He and his Deputies should vary the area of inspection in each year, so that in the course of three or four years the Inspector-General will have personally and minutely inspected every district in the Province once. Besides the head-quarters, he should inspect as many subdivisional stations and outlying thanas as he finds possible. He should spend several days in each district, taking sufficient time to make the acquaintance of people whom it is useful for him to know and to get a personal knowledge of local affairs, of the officials with whom his police officers are in communication and with the local leaders of native society. He should also acquire information as to the criminal tribes and the local tendency to particular classes of crime. The Inspector General of Jails should inspect every central jail yearly and every District jail once in two years, and also as many subsidiary jails as possible.

The same remarks apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Inspector-General of Registration as in the case of the Inspector-General of Police. He ought also to know enough of the peculiarities of the Mahomedan population in different parts of the province to understand the working of their marriage registration laws, and to see that sufficient registration officers are created to meet the wants of all classes of the population.

The Director of Public Instruction admits that he has found it difficult to do as much inspection and touring work as is desirable; but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that in future he will be able to spend sixty days of the cold weather in short journeys of inspection, besides two months in the rains, about which there can be no great difficulty. He should inspect every College and Madrasa once a year, and should, as far as possible, spend some time with the different Inspectors and Joint and Assistant Inspectors, watching their work and guiding them from his own experience. But it is quite as important for him to keep himself *au courant* with the general progress of education throughout the country, and the growth of the desire for it, in order to judge when the time has come for Government to retire from the direct charge of instruction to make it over to private enterprise.

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture should spend six months of each year on tour. He should visit each important settlement in progress under a special officer once during the year, and such specially important ones as those of Orissa and Chittagong twice in the year. He should also inspect in as many cases as possible, the unprofessional settlements in progress under District officers in scattered Government estates, and try to teach them some method and order in the work which is now imperfectly done. He should find means thoroughly to understand the views and the difficulties of the Settlement officers and to guide them whenever necessary,

The Conservator of Forests should be on tour at least six months in the year, and should visit every Forest Division in the Province during the year. He should manage to spend six weeks during the rains on tour, either visiting the Sunderban Division, or else inspecting the head offices and the office work of his Divisional officers. The Excise Commissioner should spend five months of the year on tour, and should divide inspections with the Inspectors of Excise at Patna and Dacca, so as to visit himself every central distillery in the course of two years, and to see something of sub-divisional offices, spirit depots, and licensed outstills within his reach. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals should visit every dispensary at the head quarters of a district at least once in two years, and as many outlying dispensaries as he conveniently can. The Sanitary Commissioner should be at least six months on tour and should visit every part of the province in turn, directing his inspection chiefly to the sanitation of municipalities and the progress of vaccination work. He should also be ready at any time to visit any place where a severe epidemic of cholera and small-pox may occur. Sir Charles Elliott hopes that these instructions will be strictly observed in future by the officers concerned, and His Honor directs that every Divisional Commissioner and every Head of a Department shall give in his administration report an account of the tours of inspection, which he and the officers under him have made in the year.

There is one portion of the Resolution to which we would invite particular attention. Sir Charles Elliott insisted upon the officers on tour making acquaintance with the chief residents in the district. There can be no doubt that the administration will be materially benefited if His Honor's instructions in this respect are carried out in the spirit in which they have been given.

THE ASSANSOLE SHOOTING CASE.

IT would not have been worth our while to notice what is now known as the Assansole Shooting Case, but for the extraordinary attitude that some Anglo-Indian papers and gentlemen have thought fit to take up with regard to it. It appears that a native was killed in the course of a duck shooting expedition undertaken by two Europeans and the death being traceable to one of them he was fined 500 rupees by the European Deputy Magistrate of Ranigunge. This inflamed the European residents of the District and they have held public meetings in condemnation of the sentence, the Courts of law, the law itself and the officers of law. Mr. Fraser, the Deputy Magistrate in his judgment says:—

> The Assistant Surgeon, Gopal Chundra Bose, who held the *post mortem* examination, deposed that the injuries on the deceased were from lacerated wounds, elliptical in shape, one above the inner angle of each eye, and one below the inner angle of each eye. The wounds below the inner angle penetrated into the cavity of the eye near the inner angle. The upper two wounds pointed inwards towards the cavity of the eye near the inner angle. This destroys the theory for the defence, that the wounds were caused by the two sharp points of the pole; as the breadth of the space between the wounds if caused by such means would have been the same throughout and not irregular. The medical testimony shows that the wounds were caused by hemorrhage and shock from the injuries received, and that the injuries were caused before death, and that there were no signs of drowning, and this fact disproves the statements urged by the accused that the deceased was drowned.

Although a great deal of inflammatory writing has been needlessly indulged in by the Anglo-Indian Press, nobody has taken the trouble of publishing *in extenso* the deposition of the witnesses, the judgment or in fact any portion of the record so that the public may independently form what opinion they can. They tell the story in their own way to which nobody cares to attach any importance. The theory of the defence as propounded in the papers is that the native was drowned in a weedy tank in his attempt to fetch out some ducks that the sportsmen had shot and that his body received bruises and marks of injury, as it had to be felt for by poles and sticks by the Europeans who went to his assistance when he was being drowned, All this is matter of evidence, both medical and otherwise, and we presume that the evidence was duly recorded before the Magistrate convicted the accused. The Police and Magistracy are alike challenged by the European agitators in this case and they have adopted a series of resolutions at a meeting of theirs at Assansole of which the following is an extract:—

> The Shooting Case meeting was attended by over 100 residents. The first resolution was "that in the opinion of this meeting the conviction of and sentence on Adolf Sonnenschein on the 28th October, under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code, by the Deputy Magistrate of Ranigunge, was grave miscarriage of justice, inasmuch as the said Sonnenschein, as appears by the evidence adduced at the trial, was not in fact guilty of any offence whatever.," The second resolution was "that this meeting pledges itself to use every legitimate means in order to secure a reversal of the said conviction and sentence." Thirdly, "that a committee of the following eight gentlemen,—Messrs. Wells, Bathe, Courneuve, White, Drysdale, Heslop, Middleton and English, —be formed for the purpose of carrying into effect the object specified in the last preceding resolution; and also for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary for causing a searching inquiry and investigation to be instituted regarding the conduct of the authorities, both executive and judicial, concerned in the proceedings which resulted in the said conviction." Fourthly, "that in the opinion of this meeting, the provisions of the criminal law affecting European British subjects and Americans should be extended to the case of all Europeans in British India, irrespective of nationality." Fifthly, "that certified copies of the whole of the proceedings in the above trial, together with a full report of the proceeding of this meeting, be forwarded by the Chairman to the Secretary of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and also to the Austrain Consul in Calcutta, and that that Association be requested to take up the matter on behalf of the said Adolf Sonnenschein, and to adopt such measures as may be considered necessary and expedient." Sixthly, "that Doctor Bathe be appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee already appointed."

Among the speakers at the Assansole meeting was Dr. Bathe, a witness on behalf of Mr. Sonneschein, the accused, Mr. Middleton, his security, and Mr. Sparkes, his solicitor. The others represented the industries of the Drit rict, and the Chairman of the meeting said:—

> Any one of them might at any moment be placed in a similar difficulty, or in more serious difficulty. In the mofussil it often happened that Europeans living in isolated localities were entirely at the mercy of unscrupulous native policemen, who had no respect whatever for truth so long as they could get an European into trouble. This case had proved how great the danger was to which they were all exposed—and how utterly regardless native policemen were of doing the right, and it was an urgent duty they owed to themseleves to adopt some measures to defend themselves against such iniquitous proceedings. Gross injustice had been done to both Mr. Sonnenschein and Mr. Macfarland, and they should in this matter stand shoulder to shoulder and insist that right should yet be done them. They should not let this matter drop. They should go up to Government in a body and demand that the whole action of the police and the judicial authorities in this case should be shifted thoroughly. If they let this matter drop—if they took no further action in regard to it, they would be false to their own interests, and they would accentuate the danger to which they were all equally exposed. There were higher authorities than the magistrate and police officers who had already dealt with the case, authorities able and willing to see justice done and wrong redressed, and to these they must appeal and he understood that the Anglo-Indian Defence Association and the Austrian Consul in Calcutta would strongly second their efforts. And here he would throw out a suggestion which, considering the very great danger to which each and all of them were so exposed, required no special recommendation, and that was that they should all become members of the Defence Association. With the help of that Association they would no doubt be able to insist that in districts where there are several European residents, such as the Ranigunge district, there should be more European supervision over the native police.

There is absolutely nothing wrong in instituting the appeal and one should have thought that the appeal would be quietly preferred in the first instance to test the validity of the conviction and that the agitation would await the result of such appeal. Nothing of the sort is done, but resolutions are adopted that are a direct contempt

the convicting, as well as the appeal Court, for very serious intimidation, we think, is held out to the latter and it is sought to be influenced in a way that, to say the least, is unworthy. Suppositions are made which are certainly not warranted by published facts, and the public mind is attempted to be inflamed in the most unjustifiable manner. Let there be an appeal by all means, for if the man is innocent there is no reason why he should be punished, though a native may have somehow lost his life. But if the man be accountable for the unfortunate victim's death the punishment is ridiculously inadequate—a matter of which the Appeal Court will and should take due notice. But this insensate agitation to call to arms is absurd and ought to be stopped. It does not matter one single farthing whether the Bengal Manufacturing Iron Works is a hopeful manufacturing institution or not. Government and Law cannot put any premium on lawlessness by way of encouraging industries, be they of gold or iron, and the appeal for amendment of the law in the way suggested is ridiculous. Europeans have privileges enough against the curtailment of a very inconsiderable portion of which they raised a hue and cry that will not be forgotten in a hurry. But they will certainly not be listened to if they ask for larger and more dangerous indulgences although the Austrain Consul and the Defence Association may be appealed to ever so much. By the way an appeal to the Austrian Consul by loyal British-born subjects against the verdict of a British Court of law does not appear to be very proper or dignified. As to the merits of the case itself we say nothing, because in one sense it is still *sub-judice*. But we very strongly object to our Courts being attempted to be influenced and intimidated in the manner that is being pursued by some people in this connection.

The *Indian Daily News* congratulates the promoters of the Assansole meeting on their not "losing their heads." This is a matter of doubt and the chairman's wild declamations, some portion of which we have extracted above, do not bear out our contemporary. Our contemporary in the meanwhile loses his equanimity and while disclaiming that he cares more for serving the Bengal Iron industries than the ends of justice observes :—

Such industries as the Bengal Iron Works are calculated to find employment for what are represented as the starving people of this country, to relieve some of the distress about which the Native papers never cease to whine and cry. Such works would never be promoted by Native energy. The mines of India might remain undeveloped, factories never be built, the raw materials would never cease to be raw, were it not for the energy and enterprise of "foreigners," who are to be driven out of the country by false charges! Is it to be supposed that the capital and skill so essential to industrial progress will be engaged in such work if men in positions of comparative isolation are to hold their lives and liberty at the mercy of persons who are spitefully inclined, and who are not restrained by any moral consideration as to the length they are prepared to go. It is difficult to understand these inconsistencies. If men who are strangers in the land and are here for beneficent purposes,—industrial, social, or otherwise,—cannot have reasonable protection under the law and some chance of justice, then farewell to any hope of the regeneration of the country by these agencies, and the people may be left to go on in the miserable condition which Native writers and speakers bewail but will do nothing to remove. Workers in the mofussil are justified in trying to protect themselves, and they are entitled to the sympathy and aid of those who are more fortunately placed as regards criminal jurisdiction.

This is decidedly bitter. But what do our contemporary and our clients want? They promise "to resurrect some of the points that raged over the unfortunate Ilbert Bill" and if they do so neither Mr. Ilbert nor some one like him nor the native public will be to blame.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE speech which Sir William Wedderburn delivered at a recent public meeting, held under the auspices of the Cinderford Radical Association at the local Town Hall, was a powerful plea for justice to the unrepresented and voiceless millions of this country. Sir William urged with great force that the people of India should have a voice in the spending of the taxes which are levied from them, and in the making of the laws by which they are governed. He pointed out that the present system of Government in this country was one of arbitrary official rule, in which the people had no voice whatever. He observed :—"It was an extraordinary thing that 200 millions of people should be unable to right themselves, or in any way to compel a redress of their grievances. Yet all of them did not possess as much power as did one single elector in that room. He had brought with him a very distinguished gentleman, Dr. Bahadurji [the delegate of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to the recent Hygienic Congress], who had attained to the very highest degree in medicine. Yet, in India, in his own country, he was not considered competent to have a vote, and they were all the same in that relation. To him that seemed a very hard case indeed, because they believed that the Government should be by the people and for the people. In India it was the reverse : the rule was by the officials for the officials. They knew to some extent, even in that country, what it meant; because they knew what a difficulty it was to preserve authority over the great officials of the country, even though they had power to upset the Government and turn the officials out of office. With all that power, however, they were not secure against the perpetration of the greatest pieces of jobbery. Then it would appear that the only duty of the people was to be taxed by the great military cliques who were there in great authority. It could but be expected that there would be the greatest extravagance where the taxpayers had no control over the spending of the money."

The justice of these remarks will be readily admitted by every right-minded Englishman who is acquainted with the actual state of things existing in this country. It has been pointed out by the highest authorities that of all things connected with the administration of India that require to be done, nothing is so essential as the immediate recognition of the fact that the country has hitherto been governed on far too costly a scale. And since the Russian menace of 1885, the Government of India has been virtually at the mercy of the military cliques who are all powerful. The Governor-General in Council unhesitatingly gives effect to whatever measures are recommended by his military advisers, who are not required to prove before any recognised authority that the carrying out of their proposals is essential for strengthening the defences of the Empire. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the extreme limit of taxation in this country has been reached. As a proof of the general povery of the people of India, Sir William Wedderburn reminded his hearers that whereas the average income per man per year in England is £40, in India it is only £2. Then, the percentage of taxation in this country is much heavier than in England. It is 17 per cent. In India as against 7 per cent in the United kingdom; and yet we are told that the taxation of India is very light. Sir William Wedderburn in discussing the merits of the taxes levied in this country, severely condemned the salt tax. We need hardly say that we do not agree with him on this point. It must not be forgotten that in India the mass of the people are so poor that they use no article which can be taxed except salt. Salt is no doubt a necessary of life in India, but so is tea in England. If the masses are to contribute their share towards the expenses of the Government which protects them, they can only be reached by means of the salt tax. We do not deny that the present rate of salt tax presses hard on the poorer class thaes in Madras and Bombay Presidencies where the ryotwari system prevails, and the State is the landlord; but this is the result of the equalization of the salt duties throughout India. We, however, entirely agree with Sir William Wedderburn in condemning the stringent manner in which the salt law is carried out. But it is one thing to work the law with due consideration, and quite a different thing to surrender the revenue derived from this source of income. We fully share Sir William's belief that but for the over-taxation of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, it would be enormously prosperous.

Sir William Wedderburn made some sensible observations on the land revenue of India, which constitutes the backbone of Indian finance. He pointed out that 90 per cent. of the entire population of India live in village communities and depend on the land for the means of sustenance. "One great source of revenue," said Sir William, "was from the land, and originally the Government took their claim in kind, so that when there was a good harvest there was a good Government return, and in other times when the crops were bad the Government had nothing. But they were not satisfied with that, and altered it for a money payment, and the result was that in bad seasons the poor peasants, who were never able to put by anything for a rainy day, had to go to the money-lenders and once in their hands they became involved and their homesteads were lost to them. Nothing grieved them more than that, because it was their father's and their ancestor's through countless ages." In the temporarily-settled provinces the harsh working of a rigid revenue system has involved the agricutural classes in indebtedness. When the land revenue was collected in kind, the cultivators paid nothing to the Government when their lands yielded no crops. This system was admirably suited to the circumstances of a country like India, which is frequently liable to drought. But this unscientific and barbarous system did not find favour with the English rulers of India. They introduced a harsh system of fixed assessment in cash, which is rigorously exacted whether the lands have yielded any crops or not. The inexorable tax-collecter knows no mercy and must have his pound of flesh equally in good and bad season. The rigid and unsympathetic revenue administration of the country is the real cause of the embarrassments of the land-holding and agricultural classes. But the Government will not go to the root of the evil and alter its own harsh revenue system. Instead of adopting this wise and honest course, our rulers are only too ready to confiscate the property of the hated money-lender, but for whose help the whole system of revenue administration would at once come to a dead-lock and pass measures like Mr. Hope's Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act.

In conclusion, Sir William Wedderburn contended that the people of India could manage very well if left to themselves, and if not harassed would be wealthy and prosperous. He said :—"They know where the shoe pinched, and ought to be consulted in the laws that were made for their government. India was governed by the Viceroy as chief of a Council composed of officials and great Indian personages it was true, but these as the nominees of the officials have always taken the side of the officials, for the reason that they were seeking place and position. These by no means represented the people; they had no confidence in them, they were not sent there by the people and no more represented the feeling of the Indian population than Mr. Balfour did the voice of the Irish people of to-day. What they wanted was to see the Indian representatives on the Council sent there under some system of popular representation and who should be responsible to the people who sent them there? It was in that way that they must let the Government and the British people, and the world know what their grievances were. It was England's privilege to do justice to India. Providence had placed that great people in the hollow of their hand, and they should be honest with them, even if it were to their own hurt. But he insisted that it would be enormously to our advantage. Their trade with Australia was to the extent of £8 per head per year, and with India it was but £1 per head. But what would it be if the Indians were not so bowed down with their tremendous taxes? There were no import duties; no Mackinley tariff. A Manchester friend of his calculated the other day that if each person of the 250 millions of people could only buy a piece of cloth to wrap round his middle, such an order would mean the delivery into India of a thousand miles of cloth every day for a whole year." Now, it

will thus be seen that if the British public did justice to their voiceless and helpless Indian fellow-subjects and redressed their grievances, they would not only discharge the solemn duties and responsibilities they have voluntarily imposed upon themselves by undertaking the government of one-fifth of the entire human race inhabiting the surface of the globe, but would also greatly benefit from a material point of view, because of the great market that would then be opened for their manufactures.

POLICE TORTURE.

THE Backergunj Police Torture case has ended in the conviction and sentence being upheld. The appellant, Kali Prasanna Chuckerbutty, who was a Head constable, was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Backergunge, of offences under Sections 331 and 448 of the Indian Penal Code and was sentenced to the maximum punishment provided for the former offence, namely, ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The case had been before the the High Court on two previous occasions and nothing but Backergung *zid* could have obtained justice in the end, under the special circumstances of the case. The facts out of which it arose took place so long ago as February of last year. The accused was then a Head Constable of Police in charge of the outpost Toltoli in the Bhola Sub-division of the Backergunge district, and the charge against him was that when enquiring into a certain complaint of theft he unlawfully confined and tortured in various ways one Ahmed Ali Mir on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of February 1890, with the alleged object of inducing him to restore the stolen property. Ahmed Ali appeared to have been so severely maltreated as to be unable to leave his house for some days, and the female members of his family were subjected to disgusting and loathsome cruelties. On the 1st and 3rd March, petitions were filed on his behalf before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Bhola. On the 4th March he himself went to the Deputy Magistrate in the evening accompanied by a mukhtear and others; but the Deputy Magistrate did not examine his injuries or send him to hospital and apparently was inclined to think lightly of the matter. Ultimately, however, a complaint was lodged before the District Magistrate on the 15th March, who directed an enquiry by the District Superintendent of Police. The enquiry was conducted in the absence of the complainant; he understood but imperfectly what was stated to him and some of the details related to him were of so disgusting a character that he declined to commit them to writing. Upon his report the District Magistrate appears to have summarily dismissed the complaint. A further enquiry was then ordered by the Sessions Judge. This enquiry was conducted by a Deputy Magistrate, Babu Narain Chandra Sen, and on his report the District Magistrate again dismissed the complaint. The High Court then ordered a further enquiry in the presence of the accused. That enquiry was conducted by another Deputy Magistrate, Babu Upendra Nath Mazumdar, and ended in the committal of the accused for trial. Both the Assessors agreed with the Sessions Judge in finding the accused guilty.

This is quite a "phenomenal" case, and in common with Mr. Justice Amir Ali we can only hope that it is also an exceptional one. The Police is all-powerful in the country and it is difficult to get redress against its misdoings. The High Court feels this keenly as well as the public, and Mr. Justice Beverley in his judgment said:—

> This very case affords a striking instance of the difficulty which an ordinary person has to suffer to obtain redress in certain cases unless he is backed by the influence of some wealthy and powerful faction. It is very probable that Ahmed Ali has been assisted in this prosecution by his zemindar or others and it may be that Budaruddin Chowdhri and the accused were not on the best terms. But upon the evidence in the case it is impossible to say either that the charge is wholly false or has been very greatly exaggerated. Considering the time that had elapsed since the occurrence to which they depose, we think that the evidence of the witnesses is free from contradiction and that they stood a long and elaborate cross-examination without having been shaken in any material points. The medical evidence coupled with the other evidence in the case completely contradicts the theory that the injuries to Ahmed Ali's person was manufactured subsequently to his interview with the Subdivisional Magistrate. We think that the conduct of that officer was perfunctory in the extreme and it may well have given rise to a belief that no redress would be obtained in his court.

The Deputy Magistrate, about whom Mr. Justice Amir Ali also made some strong remarks, will probably be dealt with departmentally, so should the District Superintendent of Police about whom the remarks of the High Court are just as unfavourable. In confirming the sentence Mr. Justice Beverley observed:—

> As regards the sentence, we agree with the Sessions Judge that the case is one of an extremely gross and revolting character. If the evidence is to be believed—and we do believe it—the accused acted in a particularly cruel, tyrannical and disgusting manner not in regard to Ahmed Ali alone but also towards other members of his family. We think that exemplary punishment in such a case is necessary for the ends of justice and the protection of the community.

Mr. Justice Amir Ali entirely concurred with Mr. Justice Beverley and said:—

> In an ordinary case I should have considered it superfluous to make any further remarks. But in this case I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that in this country under the British Government a person who has been now found to have been grossly and grievously injured not only in his own person but in the person of several of his relations should have experienced such difficulty, as the complainant undoubtedly has, in obtaining redress from courts of justice. He was bandied from court to court, his complaint was thrown out repeatedly and it was only under the directions of this court that a full enquiry was made. I can only hope that this case is as exceptional as it is deplorable in all its features. Some stress was laid by the learned Counsel who appeared for the prisoner on the fact that the District Superintendent of Police had reported the complaint as false. It is not necessary to say much about the Police Superintendent's investigation. But one observation I must make. The attitude of the Sub-Inspector and other local Police officers is intelligible. But I cannot understand why the District Superintendent did not hold a thorough and sifting enquiry. He examined only twelve out of twenty-three witnesses named by the prosecutor and these he understood only partially (for he had, he says, a man by his side whose name he does not remember, to interpret every third word) and what he understood he did not record in full. And he wholly omitted to record the statements of the complainant's mother as they were revolting. As the reports submitted by him is not before us it is difficult to say whether the District Magistrate was justified upon that report in dismissing the complaint as false. Chief reliance, however, has been placed on the evidence of the Deputy Magistrate Khetra Gopal Roy. His evidence, to say the least, is highly unsatisfactory and has not been accepted by the Judge or Assessors. But taken as a whole, his statements as to what transpired on the night of the 1st of March when the complainant and his relations came to him, corroborate to my mind the truth of the prosecutor's story. Whether this officer has perjured himself or not I refrain from expressing an opinion, but I have no hesitation in saying that he has shown himself as wanting in a proper appreciation of the responsibilities of his position. The offence of which the prisoner has been found guilty is of the gravest character imaginable. As a member of a Force to which is entrusted the protection of the person and property of Her Majesty's subjects it was his duty to see that no oppression was practised on them. Instead of that, he himself grossly maltreated a number of people with a brutality which I trust is exceptional, and failing to find the least justification for his ill-treatment of or suspicion against the complainant, he records him as a *budmash*, and this apparently is endorsed by his superior officers. Having regard not only to the injuries inflicted on the prosecutor but the whole conduct of the prisoner, I think the sentence passed on him by the Sessions Judge is right and by no means excessive.

Long as these extracts are we make room for them to show that Police opression is just as rampant in Bengal as ever in spite of the sympathetic attitude of the High Court and Government. There can be no doubt that considerable reforms have to be effected whether in the ranks of European or native officers yet.

Latest News and Notes.

ON Thursday, on the Viceroy's arrival at Srinagar, he was met by Captain Younghusband, Lieutenant Davison and Prince Galitsin. The arrival of the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan at Ladakh is said to have been reported to the Cashmere Darbar, and there was a rumour at Srinagar that he was likely to meet Lord Lansdowne and Sir Frederick Roberts at the Cashmere winter capital. Prince Galitsin is said to be a private nobleman, entirely unconnected with the Central Asian administration, and visits Cashmere with the previous sanction of the Viceroy. Prince Galitsin is said to have come to India merely for scientific purposes and will make a brief tour through India, arriving in Calcutta about the first week in December. He also proposes visiting Burma and Ceylon.

THE Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne visited the City Mission Church School on Friday afternoon. In the city the address was read by Revd. Mr. Knowles, in which he explained that the school was largely indebted for aid and support to the Maharaja and the State Council, the Rajahs Amar Singh and Ram Singh, Colonel Prideaux, Colonel Chamberlain, and other English and Native officials. The school educates boys irrespective of caste or creed. The Viceroy in replying expressed the pleasure it gave him to visit the institution and the increase in the number of the pupils. He expressed his gratification that the English language held a prominent place in the school curriculum as he considered it most important that the rising generation of an Indian State should comprehend English, which would enable them to acquire the knowledge of western literature and ideas; also that many sports were encouraged. He exhorted them to work thoroughly and not superficially, which he thought was a besetting fault with Indian youths, who were quick to learn, but almost as quick to forget. A boy's education did not lie entirely in books. There were qualities which books could not teach, such as truthfulness, honesty, fearlessness, and love of fair play. These qualities they could derive from those around them and from their teachers. His Excellency expressed gratification at hearing that the Maharaja, the members of the State Council and others interested themselves in the school, and as a mark of his appreciation of the work upon which the Mission was engaged he intimated his intention to present a silver and a bronze medal for competition by the students. The Maharaja was accorded a long private interview with the Viceroy on Friday when State questions of urgent importance were discussed. The Viceroy left Kashmir on the return journey yesterday. But nothing is known yet as to what will be done in the future.

THE *Pioneer* hears that Captain Younghusband will probably take leave to England a month hence. Both he and Lieutenant Davison, we understand, speak in high terms of the civility and politeness shown them by the Russian officers, apart from the disagreeable duty with which they were charged in their official capacity. Colonel Yanoff, the commander of the party, especially seems to have been most civil throughout their stay in those parts. The two British officers were also treated with much attention by the Chinese and Kirghiz inhabitants. All the Russians had left the Pamirs some time before Captain Younghusband's departure.

"THERE is said to be no truth in the statement that the Indian Government suggested that Major General Sir George White should succeed General Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India, but it has been suggested that he should receive a Presidency Command.

THERE has been an appeal against the convictions in the Shambazar rioting case. It came on for hearing before the Vacation Bench on Friday and judgment was reserved for to-day. The trial of the fourth batch of rioters is still proceeding.

ALL through Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last cyclonic weather prevailed and according to meteorological prophets the atmosphere largely fulfilled the condition that preceded the great *Kartik* cyclone of 1867, which in all its horrors must be still fresh in many people's

minds. At the Bay there was a cyclone and ships had to put back. The S. S. *Resolute* left town on Thursday afternoon to proceed down the river as far as possible, so to be ready to proceed out to sea as soon as the weather cleared up, with a view to ascertain if the light vessels are in position, pilot brigs safe, and to render assistance to any vessels requiring it. Nothing more serious, however, happened here than a little drizzle off and on and unpleasant blasts.

THE drizzles will not much benefit the crops it is apprehended, which including tea are all in a hopeless condition. Scarcity on a large scale will soon have to be coped with and the prices of food-grains are steadily rising every day. The hands of Government may be expected to be more than full with these matters at no distant date.

CHOLERA and fever are fearfully raging in Calcutta and the Municipality does not appear to be taking any vigorous steps for arrest of their progress. Wards No. I and VI appear to be affected most.

THE Great Eastern Hotel is to change hands shortly they say and a big London Syndicate is said to be negotiating for its purchase. This report has sent up the shares of the Company in the market and it is thought that it is not a mere bull and bear affair. It is proposed, they say, to pull down the greater part of the buildings and build and work a first class hotel on the site. The Company has recently built a top story at a considerable cost for accommodation of visitors. This is not the first time by any means that European residents of Calcutta have been promised "a first class hotel on approved principles."

A REPORT was spread some time ago that in order to carry war right into the enemy's camp, a Manchester Syndicate had decided to erect work mills in the heart of Bengal and with that view had bought from the Secretary of State the old barracks at Chinsurah for 15 lakhs of rupees. The buildings which are very extensive are conveniently situated and both labour and raw materials would be cheap here, which lent the color of truth to the report. According to *Capital* however "there is no truth in the report."

THE "apathy" of the British Indian Association in the matter of the Behar Cadastral Survey is not exclusive. The Behar Landholders' Association, to which the different meetings have appealed for assistance shares the same apathy. The *Behar Herald* thus explains their inaction:

> The Association, though aware from vague reports of what was coming on, thought fit to hold its hands, until the alarm had permeated the zemindari body as a whole and to go up to Government, only when it would be its imperative duty to bring to the notice of Government that the proposal of a Cadastral Survey in Behar, is much exercising and agitating the public mind in Behar.

The *Herald* also contradicts some of the triumphant "hearings" of a newspaper that has suddenly grown very friendly to Zemindari interests.

UNDER the forthcoming arrangements Mr. D. R. Lyall, now on furlough, will become Commissioner of the Patna Division. Mr. C. F. Worsley, Commissioner of the Cuttack Division, will be transferred to Dacca, and Mr. A. Forbes will be deputed on special duty. Mr. A. H. B. Power will take charge of the Burdwan Division, relieving Mr. Veasey, who will be placed on the Police Commission. Mr. E. V. Westmacott will revert to the Excise Commissionership, and Mr. K. G. Gupta is expected to be appointed Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea.

A NOTIFICATION appears in the last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* abolishing the Small Cause Courts at Jhenida, Magura, Narail, and Bongong in the Jessore District, and at Krishnaghur, [illegible]naghat, Kushtea, Chuadanga, and Meherpore in the Nuddea District. No reasons have been assigned for this change. Mr. Stevens recommended the abolition in his recent report, but the High Court was understood to be against the recom mendation being hurriedly put into execution.

A DISASTROUS railway collision occurred on Thursday last on the G. I. P. Railway to a train in which the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay and Staff were travelling. Twelve miles from Nagpur the train left the rails near a bridge over a nulla owing to one of the tyres of the engine breaking. The damage done to the rolling stock is estimated at one lakh and thirty thousand rupees. Both the engines were completely destroyed. The carriages were piled one on the top of the other, the Chief's saloon standing on its end down the Bank. Much property was destroyed. It took nine hours to extricate the wounded soldiers, after which the Chief and Staff proceeded to Kamptee. No officer was injured. The drivers of both the engines, one European, and a Native fireman, one of the guards, and five British soldiers were, however, killed, and thirty-one British soldiers and four Natives were injured. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff escaped without injury. An official enquiry is being held.

REUTER gravely telegraphs that the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent states that Russia intends to make a caravan road through the Pamirs to the Indian frontier next spring. He also says that the Chiefs of Akzakals will meet in a general assembly on the Murghab river in spring, when it is expected they will join Russia. We need not much trouble ourselves with all the rubbish about intentions and so forth. Famine and Nihilism will keep Russian hands pretty full for some time and foreign loans and French enthusiasm cannot last very long.

THE Judges of the High Court and leading Counsel who had gone to England during the holidays, are all expected back by the incoming mail. Mr. Sale and some other gentlemen came by the last mail. The High Court re-opens for business on Thursday and the Hon'ble Justices Wilson and Trevelyan will take charge of the Original Side business. Besides Mr. Justice Wilson, Mr. Justice Pigott also soon goes to England on leave and as Mr. Justice Wilson probably goes for good, a movement has been set on foot to give him some token of public appreciation. We wish the movement every success, for Mr. Justice Wilson is one of the very best Judges that we have had for some time and his retirement would be a great loss to the High Court at the present juncture. We trust Mr. Hill, who gave uniform satisfaction during the time he was here, will be brought back when the vacancies occur. Not the slightest importance is to be attached to the insensate cry that was raised by a contemporary that he had proved a failure. He proved a complete success on the other hand, and his permanent appointment to the High Court bench would be a gain. He would make as good a Judge as any that we have as he is a clear-headed, conscientious and painstaking lawyer, who though somewhat slow at the outset is always most anxious to do justice and has the capabilities to do so. His never-varying courtesy to all who have had business relation with him, has endeared him to the profession and the public, and his courtesy is not that of a weak Judge uncertain of his position.

ON Tuesday last the students of the Medical College held a meeting under the presidency of their Principal Dr. Birch, to consider what steps should be taken to testify their regard for their beloved professor, Dr. R. C. Chandra, who has just retired from service. Resolutions were adopted recording the sense of loss that the students have sustained by Dr. Chandra's retirement. As an expression of their sentiments an address in a silver casket will be presented to him on the 12th instant.

DR. R. C. CHANDRA *will retain his appointment* as Medical Inspector of Emigrants.

THE *Mirror* is as much attached to its spelling book as to its almanac and returns to the charge on stated days of the week towards the end, when we suppose its star is on the ascendant. But the moon never fails to do its work either and hallucinations occur as regularly. In Mr. Nolan's transfer to a Divisional Commissionership it smells the rat and attributes it to that gentleman's being a Roman Catholic and an Irishman. We were not aware that Government attaches any importance to nationalities and denominations in this way in the case of non-Natives and there are Irishmen and Roman Catholics in the bargain who hold equally high posts and have held higher posts still, including the Viceroyalty of India. But that is neither here nor there, and there is no occasion for the *Mirror* championing the Covenanted cause as it is championing the Zemindari cause, for which neither has reason to be overthankful, we are afraid. In its usual style of catechism it asks:—"If a Covenanted Civilian could be treated in this fashion, what guarrantee would there be for a different treatment of the children of the soil in only the public service?" There is not much of a fashion involved in the case, so far as one can see and the Head of the Administration ought to be allowed some little judgment and discretion, we presume, in the matter of appointments. Moreover, the transfer may not strike Mr. Nolan himself in the light of a degradation as it does the *Mirror*, in spite of its superior reflecting powers. The *Mirror* is a new adept in art of "considering public questions in all their bearings" and he will no doubt survive a good deal more than mere sarcasm, particularly with his championship of the Covenanted Service. But for all that it lives in iniquitous times of make-shifts and shams, and it has a morbid horror of "worship of high officials". But it is the *Mirror* that has been persistently advising Sir Charles Elliott of late to change his Secretariat.

CAMP-followers and muleteers should be under as strict discipline as regular soldiers and perhaps stricter, for there is generally nobody to guard against their rowdyism. We are sorry to learn that on *Dewaili* evening some of them had a serious affray with some residents of Kidderpur. It is said that several people including Police constables were wounded with *lathis* and brickbats, and looting was freely indulged in. The matter demanded careful enquiry and severe punishment. Three of the rioters have been sentenced to six months rigorious imprisonment each. But surely there are others who are accountable for the affray, and they should be made to account. A spirit of rowdysim pervades these camp-followers which must be put down with a heavy hand. We are not a little surprised to learn that as soon as the news of the conviction and imprisonment of three of their number had spread among the coolies, a large party of them proceeded to the Kidderpur bazar to revenge the punishment inflicted upon their comrades. They were, however, worsed in the row that followed, the police being prepared for the expected attack upon the shopkeepers. The coolies returned to camp, and having been largely reinforced they went back to the bazar armed with sticks and in many instances knives. Two Companies of the Buffs and a Company each of the 3rd and 17th Bengal Infantry had to be ordered out to prevent any further disturbance. The troops drove the coolies back to their camp and were placed round the encampment all night to prevent their leaving it.

SERIOUS political disturbances are occurring in all parts of Southern America. In consequence of the prolonged discord between the President of Brazil and the Congress, ending in the attempt by the latter body to repeal the right of the President's veto, the Congress has been dissolved, martial law proclaimed, and the Dictatorship restored.

A SERIOUS grain riot occurred at Kurnool on Thursday. Thousands of people broke open grain shops and looted them. Over one hundred police were present, but were powerless.

MORE Jute fires have occurred. The premises of Mr. Lucas at Goalundo with their contents were completely destroyed by fire on the night of Tuesday. The loss is estimated at nearly Rs. 40,000.

SOLDIERS deprived of arms and ammunition under certain conditions, have taken to fresh methods of wreaking their vengeance. A deliberate attempt was made on Saturday before last on the life of a Color-Sergeant by a comrade. The Color Sergeant was sitting on the verandah of the Sergeants' Mess with three other companions unconscious of the danger, when the Sergeant came up and drawing out a razor passed it across the throat of his victim. The man was instantly disarmed and was taken into custody. He has given no reason for his diabolical crime. The mystery is yet unexplained, but it is believed that an intrigue is at the bottom of the affair. Stricter discipline seems to be urgently needed in the Army, for it will evidently not do to deal with arms and ammunition only, though that goes a great way in checking crimes of this description.

IT is a matter of surprise that dacoities on a large scale should still be prevalent in the country. A serious dacoity was committed on Tuesday night in the house of a gentleman residing at Singur Thannah, in the sub-division of Serampur. A gang of about 50 dacoits, armed with swords and other weapons, broke into the house of the gentleman at dead of night. They bound him with a cord and tortured him till he pointed out the place where he kept his money. Some of the dacoits then seized the female members of the house and wrenched off the jewels which they wore at the time. In all ornaments and cash to the value of about Rs. 2,000 were carried away by the dacoits. One of the culprits was caught by the villagers who followed the gang. This ought to make the capture of the rest easy.

WITH daily growing rivalry, our Theatres cannot be too careful as to how they provide public amusement. There is generally as little ground for complaint as is possible under existing circumstances and one has reasons to be thankful that the public is not worse served. Some rubbish must be tolerated when satisfaction is given as a rule, but public patience must not be tired too much and in perhaps the wholesome anxiety to come out with novelties, one must not exceed the well recognised limit. The *Royal Bengal Theatre*, which is as well regulated an institution as any of its kind in the town, generally does its best to keep itself in touch with public opinion but the craze for novelty seems to have turned its head also. The management has recently put on board a piece, which would be an insult to the intelligence, taste and critical faculties of a much less enlightened audience than what they generally have. Amidst much flourish of trumpets was the production of *Luchmilila* "a novelty in a novel style," announced and it proved a complete failure. The management knew this as much as any body else and the wonder is that although public disfavour was well pronounced, they persist in its repetition and are reproducing it "at specfal request" though nothing of the kind could possibly be preferred. Every one who has seen this ridiculous piece, will agree in condemning it as an unmitigated nuisance, relieved only perhaps by the cleverness of the actors who, true to their traditions, try to make the best of a hopeless task. "Allegories in the Nile" are no doubt an irresistible temptation to scribbling tiros but it is not in Bully Buttom's parlance only that allegory and alligator are convertible terms. The sooner this scare is withdrawn from public gaze the better it would be for the credit of the Company.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce favours the suspension of purchases and of the coinage of silver until an agreement on the question is concluded between the States and other commercial nations.

ACCORDING to the *Satesman* the Municipal Corporation has decided to give another trial to inceneration as a means of disposing of the refuse of the city and suburbs. Mr. Harrington, who has just returned from Europe, where he has closely studied the latest improvements in the construction of incinerators, has been requested by the Corporation to submit plans and estimates for an "improved" incinerator. The Commissioners have decided to put up the next incinerator in the suburb of Garagatcha, across Tolly's Nullah. Dr. Simpson's idea of having the incinerators in the heart of the town probably accounts partially for failure of the experiments.

THE annual *Gopastami Mela* at the Sodepur *Pinjrapole* takes place to-day and a large gathering is expected. Special trains have been arranged for the forward and return journeys.

Capital strikes a note of alarm that should be heeded betimes. It says :—

The High Court at Fort William in Bengal, for a long time, enjoyed the complete confidence of the public, who looked on it as a palladium against injustice. There has always been a more or less jealous feeling on the part of the Government towards the High Court. Its independent attitude was a thorn in the side of the powers that be. It commanded that respect, which too often the Government has forfeited, and any attempt to lower its *prestige*, or to curb its independence, would have been resented throughout the length and breadth of the land. But the Government was wise in its generation, it bided its time, feeling sure that everything will come to the man who waits, but it did not slumber. The greatest danger is often from within; and so the Government set to work to lower the tone of the Court; the first step was to reduce the privilege leave of the Judges, next to decrease their salary on the specious plea of a desire for uniformity, next to select an inferior stamp of men; next to make the pension less attractive, so that now the public are quite prepared to calmly discuss the abolition of the Original Side, and the substitution therefore of a Recorder's Court, indeed, many persons think that there would be a distinct advantage to the public in the arrangement. With the early departure of Mr. Justice Wilson, the Government can ring down the curtain on the Original Side,—for the public are not anxious to see a Gaity Company and a troupe of mountebanks take the place of the real actors, who until recently, performed there in the drama of life."

The struggle for abolition of the Original Side cannot but be a deadly one, and the abolitionists even in their anxiety for securing *ad valorum* court fees cannot succeed. The increased Jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court has been demonstrated to be a complete failure and further interference with the Original Side must not be thoughtlessly made.

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.—This famous and popular remedy has been found to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism; Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Highly recommended by the Medical faculty. The Senior Physician and Surgeon in charge of the Chandney Public Hospital wrote :—"For upwards of six years or more I have frequently prescribed Darlington's Infallible Pain-Curer to my private patients in my private practice, I must say that one and all of them have approved of its efficacy in removing their chronic and acute Pains, no matter in whatever part of their body." Thousands of Testimonials of its marvellous cures. St. John Buchan, write, from Allahabad :—"It acted like a charm." Call for Darlington's Pain-Curer and see you get it. Per bottle Re. 1) large size, Rs. 2; packing and postage As. 8. Per dozen Rs. 10. Large Rs. 20. Packing & postage Re. 1 and Rs. 2. May be had from Messrs. Darlington & Co., at their establishment 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Wellington Square, South West Corner. Calcutta.

SIR HENRY HARRISON has been appointed to be Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Halliday, retired. Mr. J. H. Apjohn has been appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners *vice* Mr. G. H. Simmons, deceased.

THE Warburton Defamation case has ended in the acceptance by Mr. Warbuton of a complete apology from Babu Sitala Kanta Chatterjee the late Editor of the *Tribune,* and of substantial pecuniary compensation from the proprietor, Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia.

THE Kidderpur Tramway Line is likely to be soon doubled. A petition, signed by some ten thousand inhabitants of Calcutta and the Suburbs asking for the doubling of the line, has been favourably received by the Fort authorities, and the work will now be taken in hand.

IT is understood that Russia is disposed to let the Pamir question drag on in order that the effluxion of time may facilitate the future settlement, negotiations being impossible until the weather permits of the delegates being appointed to delimitate the frontiers.

A SERIOUS sporting accident took place at the Dum Dum rifle range on Thursday last. An elderly female who formed one of the crowd in a bazar some way off, was hit in both her legs by a bullet and is in a precarious condition. Inspection shows that there is hardly a house in the neighbourhood that does not bear bullet marks, and it is reported that another person barely escaped being shot. This is a state of affairs that demands early attention of the authorities, which, we have no doubt, will be accorded.

Monte Cristo has been opened at the Corinthian Theatre by the Hamilton Dramatic Company, with great *eclat*. Mr. Milne in the title role is great and the scenery and mountings are all on an adequate scale. This romantic drama is produced on the Calcutta Stage for the first time and is sure to have a good run.

THE University authorities were "firm" and would not make an exception in the case of the *Bhratridwitiya* festival. The Premchand and

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as being more uniform in quality more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jognh's Light-Brown Con Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and co 210 High Holborn London.

THE only Sandal Pearls which are highly approved by the Parisian Academy of Medicine and the most celebrated French Physicians are "Doctor Clertan's" Sandal Pearls which contain the pure essence of Sandal enclosed in a thin transparent gelatine envelope which is perfectly soluble and digestive. They have no odour, nor do they in any way affect the digestive organs which so frequently occurs with all similar preparations. Dr. Clertan's Sandal Pearls cure all inconvenience such as contagious discharges, &c., in two or three days.

Roychand, the M. L. and the B. L. Examinations accordingly commenced on Tuesday last. Though perhaps this was no case of "religion in danger," which some people are very fond of ridiculing, the authorities, at least the Hindu portion of them, might well have some sympathies with the representations that were made by the Hindu candidates. Why should not matters be so arranged henceforth, that these representations may not have to be made at all. Having made a decidedly bad beginning they could not have done worse than they did. There was some fearful bungling in connection with the B. L. Examination in the matter of distribution of the question papers, some students got questions on Real Property while others were the happy recipients of questions on Hindu and Mahamedan Law. The mistake was discovered too late and a fresh Examination was necessitated much to the inconvenience of the already worn out candidates. This will materially affect the results beyond doubt and who is answerable for it?

EX-REGENT Kula Chundra of Manipur, Ex-Commander-in-Chief Ananga Sena and thirteen other political prisoners connected with the Manipur tragedy are now on their way to Calcutta *en route* to the Andamans. They leave for the penal settlement on the 20th instant.

A CONTEMPORARY on the authority of the *Civil and Military Gazette* gives currency to the report that Mr. Lambert had gone up to Simla to discuss with the Viceroy some State affairs. The inspiration is a little too much in this case, as Mr. Lambert had not gone to Simla at all, but to Darjeeling for a short holiday. He returned to town on Thursday last and must have been surprised a good deal to find that he had been sent on a wool gathering expedition in the shape of a hunt for a K. C. S. I., wherewith to retire from service "early." He himself has no idea of early retirement and means to stay in the country a good deal longer to the dismay of evil-doers. The probabilities are that his services will be transferred to a much higher sphere.

REPRESENTATIONS in the Press and elsewhere have drawn the attention of Government to the recent railway outrages. Some earnest correspondence has taken place between the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal and the Agent East Indian Railway Company, regarding the suggestions of the Sessions Judge of Bhagalpur on improved means of communication between the guard, the driver and the passengers. The practical uselessness of the present communication chord is generally acknowledged and the Agent has recommended to his Home Board that the adoption of a continuous brake, now under consideration, would give the desired opportunity of making an improved means of communication. We trust that at an early date the Agent may be able to bring forward for the sanction of Government some practical project that may also be adopted by other railways. We may observe that it will not be enough for fast mail trains only to be fitted up with any improved appliances that may be adopted.

WE have drawn attention to the frequent complaints against the *Shebiats* of Kalighat. They have taken to claiming that the temple is a private property of theirs with the management of which nobody can interfere. This is a wholly untenable position as the ancestors of the present *Shebiats* never claimed any higher status than that of trustees. So the *Shebiats* would do well to remember that they are liable to be interfered with. When in 1855, resumption of the 600 bighas of *lakraj* lands attached to the Temple was proposed, the then Deputy Collector, Babu Govinda Prasad Pandit, after due enquiry reported:—

"Whatever may have been the reason for this exclusion of the lands from previous measurement, there is no doubt however, that the profits of the same are appropriated to the *sheba* of the above-named idol (i. e. Kali) * * * Hindu pilgrims daily resort to the place from every part of India and the worship of the Kali is performed with solemnity from the profits of the lands dedicated to her and the offerings paid at her shrine by the pilgrims. The management of this worship and of the lands dedicated to this purpose being in the hands of the Haldars of Kalighat, most of the lands have been found in their occupation; there being no suspicion as to the fact of the appropriation of the profits of the lands to the service of the idol (as it is well known to the public), evidence of witnesses to establish this seems unnecessary. From the manner in which the *sheba* of the idol is daily performed, I am of opinion that the lands ought to be exempted from assessment with reference to the provisions of Reg. XIX of 1810. Section XVI."

It will thus be seen that the lands were excepted from assessment as in the case of a *Debuttur* endowment for as private property the case would be something very different.

AN exceptionally hard case of Municipal *suburdustism* has been reported to us and we trust the Commissioners in exercise of their legal powers will protect the victim. After eight years of uninterrupted and excellent service Babu Purna Chunder Sirkar, Road Superintendent of the added area, has been recommended for dismissal on vague charges of laziness, stupidity and want of intelligence. He was selected out of a whole host of worthy candidates by the Suburban Municipality and gave uniform satisfaction to the Calcutta Municipality also since the Amalgamation. He was unfortunate enough to tread on somebody's toes in the course of some tendering affair, and the Engineer's department, always glad to usher in some European nobody, has improved the opportunity and procured his suspension as if he was guilty of anything very serious. It has done more and has put in an European, "subject to the sanction of the Commissioners," although advertisements have been published in the papers calling in candidates for the appointment. There was no occasion for the suspension whatsoever and no opportunity was given to the gentleman to say anything in his defence. As to specific charges against him there are none, so far as we understand, worth the name, and those that have been preferred, have, we are told, been sufficiently met ridiculous as they are. We trust that the Commissioners will give the aggrieved gentleman, who holds very high credentials and against whom not a whisper had been uttered up to now, a patient hearing. There ought to be an independent committee of enquiry to go into the whole thing and the matter should not be summarily disposed of on Thursday next, at the instance of the Executive as is proposed to be done.

BABU RAM CHUNDER CHATTERJEE, the well-known Bengali aeronaut, has been summoned to Indore to give an exhibition of his skill during the Viceroy's stay there.

A MUSICAL contest will be held at the house of Babu Romanath Ghosh, Pathuriaghata, on Wednesday. The *Half-akrai Sampradays* of Bhowanipur and Bowbazar will take part in the contest, and a large audience is expected to be present.

WE have to record a remarkable death—that of the widow of a Hindu gentleman who died about a month ago. It was not given her to bear her widowhood long, for she joined her husband very expeditiously. Just thirty days elapsed between the two deaths and both took place on *Purnima pratipad*, a circumstance to which pious Hindus attach great importance. Her grief at her husband's death was quite unobtrusive and she bore her bereavement with a calm resignation which surprised even those who knew and admired her extreme goodness and gentleness. Suppressed sorrow however ate into the heart like the canker and she had oft repeated visions of her lord summoning her to his side. The summons was answered on the day when the mourning for the husband was to be over and cholera suddenly appeared 24 hours before death. In life as in death she bore her trials and sufferings with heroic fortitude and not a complaint nor a sigh escaped her. Piety cannonised her as a true *Suti* and her funeral pyre drew hundreds of eager spectators, mostly females, who thought and said it was a privilege and merit to be allowed to gaze on her mortal remains. She was he second daughter of the lateRaja Kally Kissen Dev Bahadur of Sobhabazar, and was a pattern of all domestic virtues and everything that is good and noble in a Hindu wife and mother. She was most unlike the average run of modern womanhood, which from a Hindu point of view has a good deal degenerated in the present times.

WE have to record the death of another excellent Hindu lady,—the mother of our esteemed townsman Babu Jadulal Mullick. Her charity was as great as it was unostentatious and she had long withdrawn herself from worldly affairs, devoting herself solely to religious pursuits. A consi-

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Law Lecturer of King's College London (J. H. Scaife, LL.B.), says (Jan., 1891): "Invaluable for examination purposes and as a sound training of the Memory." A Cambridge University) Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle, M.A.) was (Jan., 1890- "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "I derived great benefit for your lessons, though it at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresentations of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Pysician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "Excellent' travelling companion."—Capt J. B. Haye, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. B. "Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "The audience (representative of the learned Professions) was most enthusiastic." *Glasgow Herald*, 5th March, 1891 Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupsi Rs. 76; Ten pupils Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Filk Williams, 71, Elliot Road, Calcutta; or to A LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London

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derable portion of her vast estate was set apart for charitable purposes and these trusts were carried out in her life, as they will also be carried out now, by her excellent son.

THE *Mirror's* great chagrin is—and naturally—that nobody will look at it. We are sorry for it and more so because nothing can be done to get it out of the scrape. In its present condition a little fresh silvering will do it a lot of good and then perhaps it will cease to distort and disfigure everything. As it is, it is more of a scientific toy that need not be specifically named, than anything else, whence its woes.

MR. ALFRED PERCIVAL HANDLEY, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to be an Honorary Presidency Magistrate of the Town of Calcutta. In the new unpaid Magistrate the public will be glad to recognise the late officiating Chief Magistrate who made himself so deservedly popular. Mr. Handley has to try some cases which had been taken up by him as Chief Magistrate. Three Musulman gentlemen have also been appointed Honorary Magistrates.

MESSRS. Monteith & Co., of Old Court House Street, have just completed two sets of four in hand State Harness made to order for His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwaliar:—The Harness is silver-mounted ornamental pattern double buckles, the beading round the winkers and pads is a handsome chased pattern as also over the ornaments on the face-pieces and nosebands of the bridles and on the home tugs and tug loops. The Gwalior Coat of Arms is on all the patent leather ornaments, it has spare fronts and rossettes and ear bows of red and blue satin ribbon, the pad cloths are of scarlet cloth with two rows of silver lace with an insertion of blue velvet. The Harness has a very handsome appearance and the workmanship both of the leather work and the mountings is quite equal to any work that could be turned out by any house in Europe and proves that excellent work can be turned out in India by Native workmen under European superintendence. Messrs Monteith and Co. lately made a set of four in hand and postillion harness for His Majesty the King of Nepal. This firm evidently still takes the lead amongst the Saddlery Houses of India. They have at present a very choice assortment of Harness, Saddles, whips &c., as well as Boots and Shoes.

WE have received a copy of Traill's Indian Diary for 1892. It is very neatly got up, and contains, among other things, valuable information and notes for reference for merchants, tradesmen, travellers and other classes of people. In each page it has English dates with corresponding months and dates of the Bengali, Maho medan, and Burmese calendar years. Traill's Diaries are of various sizes and different prices and are thus within the reach of both the rich and the poor.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette —*November* 4, 1891.

GENERAL—Babu Chandi Charan Chatterjee, substantive *protempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation as Depty Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. G. W. Place, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Patna, with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Backergunge.

Mr. R. R. Pope, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, acted in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, from the forenoon of the 1st to the afternoon of the 3rd September 1891.

Mr. A. Earle, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, first grade, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Gya district.

Mr. B. G. Geidt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Mozufferpore district, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of that district.

Surgeon-Major W. Flood Murray, Honorary Surgeon of the Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for one year, with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr. P. C. Lyon, C. S., is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

The services of Mr. Lyon are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on settlement duty in Orissa.

The services of Babu Kanti Bhusan Sen, Probationary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on Excise duty in the district of Cuttack, with effect from the 26th September 1891.

This cancels the order of the 25th September 1891 granting three months' privilege leave to Babu Kant Bhusha Sen.

Mr. C. F. Worsley, C. S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for seven days.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is allowed furlough for ten months, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th instant.

The Services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on settlement duty in Chittagong:—

Babu Sarat Chandra Dass, Sub-Deputy Collector, on Land Registration work, Chittagong.

Babu Jogendra Nath Chuckerbutty, Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan.

Babu Grish Chunder Dutt, probationer in training for employment as a Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Burdwan.

Babu Mohendra Chunder Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr. E. F. Ainslie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rampore Hat, Beerbhum, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 15th ultimo.

Mr. J. H Bernard is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Shahabad district, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. H. J. McIntosh is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Sarun district, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. J. H. Temple, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymansingh, is appointed to have charge of the Jamalpur sub-division of that district.

Babu Koylash Gobindo Das, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamalpore, Mymansingh, is appointed to have charge of the Tangail sub-division of that district.

Mr. G. M. Currie, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpur, is allowed leave for one month and eleven days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. W. H. D'Oyly.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Radha Ballabha Chowdhuri of Sherepore, in the Sudder sub-division of the Mymensingh district, and Babu Jogendra Kishore Rai Chowdhuri of Romgopalpore, in the Jamalpore sub-division of that district, are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. Earle, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Alfred Percival Handley, Barrister-at Law, is appointed to be an Honorary Presidency Magistrate of the Town of Calcutta.

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Babu Joygopal Sinha, Munsif of Patuakhally, Backergunge, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the third grade of Subordinate Judges, and as Subordinate Judge of Pubna, *vice* Babu Jeebun Krishna Chatterjee, about to retire.

Babu Beeroja Charana Mitra, Officiating Munsif of Jessore, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Patuakhally, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Joygopal Sinha, or until further orders.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Midnapore Regular Bench.

Babu Nil Ratan Roy is appointed to be an Honorary Magirtrate of the Regular Bench at Midnapore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of third class.

Babu Braja Behary Shome, Officiating Subordinate Judge, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a Court o Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by suoh a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Babu Ram Narayan Mitter is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Gurbetta Bench, in the district of Midnapore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Dukhina Presad Bose and Babu Jagad Bundhoo Bhadra, Honorary Magistrates of the Jessore Independent Bench, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Dukhina Persad Bose and Babu Jagad Bundhoo Bhadra, Honorary Magistrates of the Jessore Indepedent Bench, are vested with the powers of the second class.

Maulvi Mohamed Hossein and Mir Eradut Hossein are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Sheikpura Bench, in the District of Monghyr, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the sale of the Deo properties commence, again on the 6th of November 1891 at 2 P. M. in the Gaya Collectorate.

BHUANLAL
Manager Raj Deo
27th October 1891.

G. A. GRIERSON,
Collector of Gya.

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6th November, 1891.

NOTICE.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners of Calcutta will repay the Municipal six per cent Loan of 1871 on the 1st January 1892, the date when the Loan falls due. Debenture-holders are requested to surrender their Debentures at the Municipal Office on or before the 31st December 1891. Interest on the above Loan will be paid up to 31st December 1891, and will cease after that date.

JOHN COWIE,
22nd Oct. 1891. Secy. to the Corporation.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold in the Registrar's Sale-room in the Court House on Saturday the 28th of November instant at 12 O'Clock Noon pursuant to an order made in Suit No. 378 of 1889 (Sreemutty Huri Priya Dassee versus Anckhoy Coomar Ghose) and dated 18th August 1891 the under mentioned Property :—

No. 69 Sankaritollah Lane an upper-roomed brick-built dwelling house and premises with the land appertaining thereto containing seven Cottahs and two Chittacks be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows :—

On the North by a Municipal ditch, on the East by the house of Babu Gopaul Chunder Paramanick on the South by Sankareetollah Lane and on the West by the tenanted house of Babu Soshee Bhushun Mookerjee.

The Abstract of Title and Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of the undersigned in the Court House or at the Office of Babu Mohiny Mohun Chatterjea, Attorney for the Plaintiff at No. 10 Old Post Office Street on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

M. M. CHATTERJI, Plaintiff's Attorney. } R. BELCHAMBERS, Receiver.

Dated Calcutta,
High Court Original Jurisdiction,
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His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., ordered a couple of large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, found it efficacious, and adopted it for his household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a hundred large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private and Military Secretary.

Babu Ram Chunder Chatterji from Kalline Cherra Atgram Sylhet, writes;—Please send me another large DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER the efficacy of which. I cannot admire too much. May he, who discovered this wonderful medicine, live long, and enjoy happiness for ever, and do invaluable service to his fellow-beings.

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Extracts.

THE CALIPHATE.

By Sir William Muir.

HERE for the first time English readers can fully appreciate the meaning of propagandism by the sword. Not once or twice only in the days that followed the death of Mahomet his system was near suffering final eclipse. The prophet died on the 8th of June, 632, after an illness of thirteen days. Up to that time he had been hale and vigorous, so that his death came as an unexpected catastrophe to Medina. A burning fever kept him close prisoner to his couch. On Sunday he was prostrate and delirious, but on Monday morning the symptoms were more favourable. Mahomet rose, and, drawing aside the curtain from the door, moved softly into the court of the Great Mosque, where his faithful companion, Abu Bekr, was reading prayers. He spoke kindly to the friends who crowded round him and was then helped back into his chamber. The effort had been a last flickering up of the flame of life. Utterly exhausted, Mahomet shortly afterwards breathed his last in the arms of his favorite wife. The rumour of his death spread quickly, and his excited followers crowded into the Mosque. Omar ascended the pulpit and in an excited strain asserted that their master had fallen into a trance from which he would soon arise to root out the hypocrites. Meanwhile, Abu Bekr hurried back from the upper suburb of the city where his family resided. He paid no heed to his excited friend declaiming in the Mosque, but passed into Ayesha's chamber to kiss the prophet's face; "Sweet wert thou in life, and sweet thou art in death." Then he stepped out to the crowd and put Omar aside with the words; "Whoso worshippeth Mahomet let him know that Mahomet is dead, but whoso worshippeth God, let him know that God liveth and dieth not." He added some verses of the Koran which showed that Mahomet was mortal like all the prophets. Poor Omar rudely awoke from his delusion. "My limbs trembled, and I knew of a certainty that Mahomet was dead indeed." The choice of a new ruler was critical. The men of Medina claimed that he should be one of themselves because their good swords had planted the faith. The alteration grew bitter, and the impetuous Omar was goaded into cursing one of his opponents. "The Lord destroy thee!" The sagacious Abu Bekr brought the unseemly wrangle to a close by bidding them choose between Omar aud Abu Obeida. Both men, however, burst forth at once: "Nay Thou hast already, at the prophet's bidding, let the prayers and art our chief. Stretch forth thine hand," Abu stretched it out. His friends at once struck their palms upon his in the usual Arab form of allegiance. Thus Abu Bekr became the first Caliph or *successor* of the prophet. His inaugural address after Mahomet's funeral contained the significant sentence, "Leave not off to fight in the ways of the Lord; whosoever leaveth off him verily shall the Lord abase." The propaganda was evidently to be carried on by the sword. The first Caliph lived but to fulfil Mahomet's will. He was sixty years of age, short and spare, with round back and stopping gait, naturally soft and yielding, but transformed by his loyalty to his old master into the truest, firmest, most resolute of his followers. His first act was to despatch without delay a military expedition planned by Mahomet himself against the Syrian border. This bold and determined attitude made a profound impression on the Bedouins who were on all sides rising into rebellion. Apostacy and disaffection were abroad. Christians and Jews were eager to throw off the hated yoke. "The faithful were as a flock of sheep without a shepherd, their prophet gone, their numbers few, their foes a multitude." Yet Abu Bekr dared to send off this distant expedition, leaving Medina open to attack. When the Bedouins approached, the Caliph surprised and routed their huge force with his little band of men. The victory was in itself unimportant, but it produced a profound impression. In plain words, Abu saved Islam. "On the death of Mohammad," says the record, "it wanted but little, and the Faithful had perished utterly. But the Lord strengthened the heart of Abu Bekr, and established us thereby in the resolve to give place, not for one moment, to the apostates; giving answer to them but in these three words —"Submission, Exile, or the Sword."

AIR SHIPS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to a contemporary from London some interesting notes on "Scientific Development," from which we extract the following:—The part of Icarus in the present day is cast to Mr. Hiram S. Maxim the terrible author of the Maxim gun, an American engineer of the first rank, who has only to make an announcement in regard to a task he may declare to be achieved to command the respectful attention of everyone professionally concerned with mechanics. "Have you seen maxim's article about aerial navigation?" I asked one distinguished scientist friend. The article had but just appeared in an American magazine, and by chance my friend had not seen it. "He says he believes he has solved the problem of mechanical flying, and that if he has not actually done this at the moment of speaking, he is quite sure that the problem will be solved inside the next ten years." "Then" said my friend, without knowing any more about it, "if Maxim says it will be done, done it will be." Do not suppose, therefore, iu what I am going to write I am seeking to amuse you with accounts of some fantastic project. or making a bid for the reversion of Juels Verne's mantle; I propose simply to expound the principle on which, according to Maxim's belief, we shall soon be able to scud about above the clouds. * * In order to fly, or even to keep suspended in the air at all, the flying machine of the future, if it works out the present principles, must, like a docile crowd at the bidding of a British policeman, keep "moving on." Of cource let me say at the outset that all reasonable schemes having flying for their purpose discard all notion of working with the principle of the balloon.

It is easy to make toys on that principle, and which will rise on the air, and easy to attach them to a theory that if some very light motive power could be connected with them they might assume a practical form; but Maxim has dropped this notion and has taken up with the "aero-plane" as its substitute. The aero-plane is nothing but a flat sheet of anything one may find suitable, wood or light metal work, and the idea is that if this plane can be kept slightly inclined to the horizontal plane of the earth's surface, and anyhow be forced to move on through the atmosphere it will have a constant tendency to skim up through the air, which will sufficiently neutralise its tendency to fall by gravitation. Now, if we imagine such a plane or sheet of light wood with a small motor of some kind suspended below it, driving a screw propeller set in the usual way, with the shaft horizontal and the vanes moving through a prependicular plane, we have got the Maxim flying machine in our minds as regards its essential principles. The forward end of the supporting surface is, of course, that which has the upward inclination as it is driven onward. For experimental purposs Mr. Maxim has been working with a kind of scientific marry-go-round, a long arm being supported on a central pivot, so that the end swings round a circle of some 200 feet in circumference. This arrangement enables him to keep the propeller actuated by means of an electric motor, taking its current from wires carried along the arms and so for experimental purposes to work out the problem on a small scale pending its realisation with the help of motive energy carried by the apparatus itself, which can only be arranged for on a large scale, and which I will describe directly. The whole apparatus with which the experiments have been conducted, including the machine itself and the long arm and all appliances weighed about 800 pounds. In speaking of the weight of the long arm it will be seen that that would only come into play as the machine worked and developed its tendency to rise; while it was inert the arm itself would support the machine but the pull would be the other way as soon as motion was set up. The aero plane adapted to the experiment was made of thin wood, twelve feet ten inches long and twenty-six inches wide driven sideways, and set at an angle of 1 in 13 At this angle, and driven at the rate of 3,500 feet per minute, with a push from the screw equal to eight pounds, it lifted a load of fifty-three pounds. On removing the plane and running the machine at the same speed Mr. Maxim proved that the push required to produce this speed was reduced to four and a quarter pounds; the difference, therefore, eight and three quarter pounds, represented the energy required to lift the weight mentioned, 53lb: The same aero-plane at an angle of 1 in 12, and driven at the rate of 4,400 feet per minute, carried a weight of 100 pounds. This machine would not bear further experiment, and broke when a higher speed was impressed upon it. In other experiments an aero-plane six feet long and twelve inches wide, placed at a very flat angle and driven at a very high speed, carried as much weight as 250 pounds to the horse power. Now before we can liberate the infant flying machine from its parent merry-go round, it must be set up with a motive power of its own, and this must be so designed as to produce the maximum energy with the minimum weight.

Tempting as electricity sounds when we are aiming at a motor of this description practical men are aware that it is out of the question by reason of the immense weight belonging to all storage batteries that have yet been invented. If some other chemical substance besides lead can be found to exhibit the same docility in turning chemical action into electrical energy then perhaps electric motors may be available in the future for flying machines; but meanwhile, strange to say, Mr. Maxim has come to the conclusion, that our old friend the steam engine is still the winning horse for this race. He has constructed engines made through out of tempered steel, working with a very steam pressure—200 to 300 pounds on the square—developed from a steam generator heated by means of petroleum, and the total weight of these engines comes within the terms of the problem to be disposed of. The comtemplated machine prepared for flight, allowing for all appendages, engine, boiler, and necessary supply of fuel and water, and with three men on board, will weigh about 5000 pounds. The outcome of all experiments so far is to show that the load attached to an aero-plane may be fourteen times the push of the screw. Translating the horse power of the engine into push of screw, we find that factor to be something over 1,000 pounds; therefore such an engine as that described would have a theoretical power of sustaining a weight of 14000 pounds in its passage through the air. This gives us a margin of 9,000 pounds for anything that has to be carried, and Mr. Maxim, I understand from his article, is actually engaged on the construction of a large scale machine carrying out these figures. What are to be the uses of the new apparatus, supposing the great engineer's expectations are realised? He himself is very modest about the probable utility of the invention. Certainly it will never be of any use for carrying freight, nor, for a considerable time at least, for carrying passengers other than those who may use it as a scintific toy. But without diving too far into the future, and above all things without incensing you by quoting again, for the ten thousandth time certain lines in one of Tennyson's poems which nobody ought to quote anymore without being whipped, we may recognise, not without regret, the reasonableness of Mr. Maxim's guess as to the first uses as to which his machine will probably be put. If it becomes successful it will above all things be seized upon as an engine of war. The margin of carrying power of 9,000 pounds devoted to the transport of dynamite blocks, to be dropped into the middle of such places as Woolwich Arsenal or Cherbourg Dockyard, not to speak of Charing Cross or the Place de la Concorde, would simply paralyse all calculations having to do with armies, iron-clads, and military trains of the present pattern. Where is the use of our invincible monsters prowling about the Channel and guarding our coasts any possible invasion from if Mr. Maxim comes sailing alone a thousand feet over their heads, provided with 9,000 pounds of dynamite to be divided impartially between Portsmouth Dodkyard and the Houses of Parliament at Westminester? "Don't shoot, I will come down," would be the inevitable policy of any nation taken unawares by such a visitor. Of course it may be said that all nations would immediately provide themselves with aero-planes, and stand equally prepared to annihilate one another, but though that remark is prefectly sound in one way, it does not suggest the least possibility of inventing defences against one another. Certainly aero-planes will never be armour plated, and a well directed rifle bullet breaking a screw shaft or knocking a hole in the steam cylinder would cause any unfortunate aero-plane to drop its crew as well as its dynamite. But with warfare reduced to one vast system of serial skirmishing, high flyers here and there from either side would be sure to pass over or beneath the opposing lines, and mutual destruction would immediately ensue. Almost as hackneyed as the quotation from "Locksley Hall" is the suggestion in regard to each new engine of warfare in turn, that its perfection must end in an international agreement to give up war altogether; and once more it is impossible to avoid the reflection that if military aero-planes realise all Mr. Maxim's expectations, it will at all events be quite useless to keep up big standing armies and navies, for these factors will hardly have an appreciable weight in determining the balance of a political complication. Shall we all meet thereupon in Parliament of nations and agree to be good in future and never quarrel any more? Shall we follow the stage directions of the old play, "Lean against the side scenes and become virtuous?" I am afiaid it will take something more than a flying machine to accomplish that metamorphosis, and the first idea which might occur to patriots and semecivilised autocrats would be that as soon as all hands have consented to forego the manufacture of aero-planes a few constructed in secret would be very useful in fortifying a forward policy. The nations of the world are not as yet approximately advanced enough in morals and self denial to trust one another in any undertaking for mutual disarmament, and just as the torpedo has not suggested the idea that every one shall undertake to dismiss from his mind the horrid notion of employing such missiles, so I fear the new developments now promised, which threaten to go as far beyond the torpedo in destructive power as that engine itself has out-run the cat pult, will probably suggest itself to the War Office of the future as something to be improved on to the utmost, and manufactured with all possible expedition, rather than a solemn warning that the age of strife has passed.

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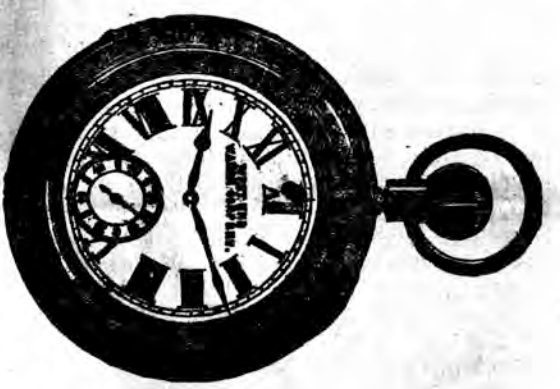

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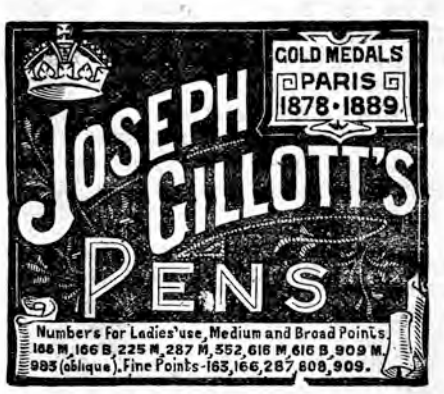
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